35c. THE BEST CEYLON INDIAN OR JAPAN TEAS 'PHONE 803.
Direct Importing Tea and Coffee Co.
COR DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON STS., VICTORIA.

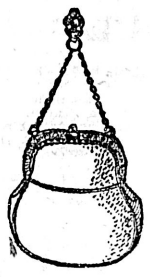
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$6 per ton Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government St. 'Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXVII. NO 43 VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY. JANUARY 31 1902 FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

PURSES, CHATELAINE BAGS,
CIGAR CASES, CARD CASES,
CIGARETTE CASES, WALLETS.

FINE LEATHER GOODS



SEAL, LIZARD, WALRUS LEATHERS, MOROCCO, ALLIGATOR, SEA LION LEATHERS.

Our Sterling Silver or Gold Letters, Corners and other Mountings, give very pretty effects. All prices from 75c. up.

See Our Window.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
47 Government Street. Jewelers and Opticians.

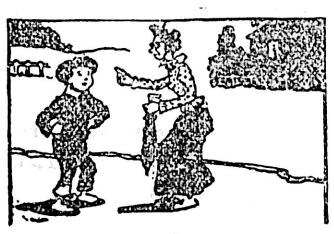
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APOLLINARIS
PINTS AND QUARTS.

THE POPULAR TABLE WATER.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Keep Out the Cold



Provide comfort and make yourself happy by using some of our cold weather specialties.

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 1 lb bot. $1.00
CLAM NECTAR, 2 tins ..... .25
CONDENSED CLAMS, jar ..... .25
WATSON'S SCOTCH $1.00
NATIVE PORT ..... .25

All make a delicious hot drink.
Morgan's Eastern Oysters, 75c. tin.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

WARNED!

THE LAWYER—

Q.—How many times a day do you lift the typewriter carriage to see what you are doing?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Have you any idea?
A.—No.
Q.—Five times?
A.—No, more than that.
Q.—100 times?
A.—More than that, I think.
Q.—Two hundred times?
A.—About that I should think.
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Half a pound?
A.—At least that.
Q.—And you say you lift it about 200 times every day?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Then that would average for 300 working days about 30,000 pounds? 15 tons. Think of it?
A.—(A long sigh) I suppose so.
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood Typewriter with Visible writing, no carriage to lift, no swinging the platen, work in full sight? All evident advantages over the old way, as you can see.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
Agents for British Columbia. VICTORIA, B. C.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST
Mellor's Pure Ready Mixed Paint
$1.50 Per Imperial Gallon.
J. W. MELLOR 76-78 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.



BULLOCH, LADE & CO'S
"V.O.V."
VERY OLD VATTED
Scotch Whisky

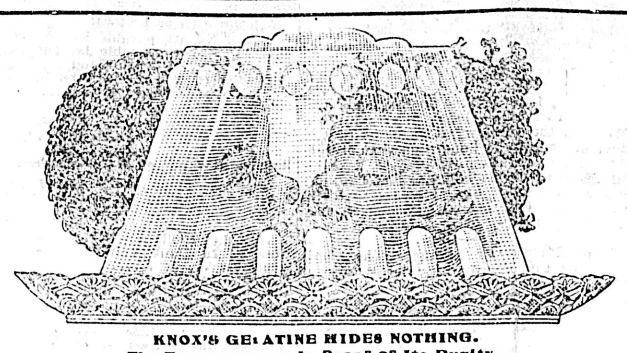
For sale by all leading grocers and wine merchants.

E. M. NODEK
NO. 12 STORE STREET.

Dealer in all kinds of Poultry and Supplies. Agent for the Prairie State Incubator, the best and most perfect machine in the market and the cheapest machine to run. Come and see them if you intend buying an incubator or brooder. Just received—a supply of leg-bands for poultry.



For first-class dental work, go to DR. HARTMAN, 113 Government street. Inventor of an apparatus for cleft palate and improved plates.



KNOX'S GELATINE HIDES NOTHING.
The Transparency Is Proof of Its Purity.
It is pure calves' stock gelatine—that's the whole secret. Any one in America can make it, but I AM THE ONLY ONE WHO DOES. It is time for the truth to be known about gelatine.
Each packet makes at least a pint more jelly than any other packet of equal size.
CHARLES B. KNOX,
62 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD, - - - AGENTS.

Ex. Springbank

Coarse Salt, Firebricks, Fireclay, Pig and Bar Iron

also in stock a full line of

Wilkins' Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes and Cables. Curtis & Harvey's Sporting Gunpowder and Cartridges. Pilcher's Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil. White's K. B. & S., and Belgian Cement. Triangular Box Nails, Stockholm Tar, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Ingot Tin, Caustic Soda, Tinplates, etc.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
Victoria and Vancouver

THE ATKINS SAWS

For Sawmills, Loggers, Carpenters, etc.
Winners of the World's Record.
Unexcelled For Fast and Easy Cutting.

FOR SALE BY
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

HAVANA CIGARS

We import direct from Cuba all the leading brands of Havana Cigars, including the famous "ROBERT FULTON," "UPMANNS," "HENRY CLAY'S," "EQUADORS." "VILLAR DE VILLAR," and many other standard brands, all sizes.

Pither & Leiser Direct Importers VICTORIA, B. C.

J. A. Sayward Lumber Mills

THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ESTABLISHED 1858

I have just added to my sawmill a complete sash and door plant, and am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, sashes, doors, mouldings, gutter-turnings, stair-building, paneling, show-cases, mantels, office fittings and all kinds of building material. I also have a complete box factory. Kiln-dried lumber a specialty.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson B.C., and White Horse, Y. T.

Skates! Skates!

SKATE FITTING AT
FOX'S, 78 Govt St.

RICE
Specially prepared for poultry. Try a sack.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS
WASHINGTON

Two and a half hours from Seattle and Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway. Special 1 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria. The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort in the entire west. New and modern building, steam heated and electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural medicinal waters; perfect baths.

Skilled attendants in every department, offering to those suffering from rheumatism gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change and rest. A measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.

Write for circulars, etc. Rates from $12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.

J. S. KLOEBER, M. D.

Mining Shares FOR SALE

100 Ucluelet (Wreck Bay Black Sand) $5.00.
1,000 Similkameen Valley Coal Co., 40c.
1,000 Cariboo-McKinney.
5,000 Payne, 2,000 Centre Star, 2,000 Granby Consolidated and all other mining shares.

WANTED.

2,000 Rambler-Cariboo.
5,000 Cariboo-McKinney.
2,000 Centre Star.

Anyone who buys certain Republic Camp stocks today will make from 200 to 300 per cent inside ninety days.

A. W. MORE & CO., Ltd.
23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

Expedites Business

Mr. Balfour Unfolds Scheme For Reforming Commons Procedure.

Members May Be Counted In Division Without Marching Into Lobbies.

Authority of Chair In Dealing With Disorder Is Also Increased.

London, Jan. 30.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons, today unfolded the government's scheme for the reform of the House precedure.

The proposals include a reduction of the number of divisions and empowering the chair to count standing members, instead of forcing them to march through the lobbies.

The discussion of bills is also curtailed, the powers of closure are extended and the authority of the chair in dealing with disorder is increased. For a first offence a member may be suspended for the day's session; for a second offence he may be suspended for 40 days, and for a third offence a member may be suspended for 80 days and be refused readmittance until he has apologized to the House.

The speaker is also empowered to suspend a sitting in the interests of order.

The government further proposes two sittings daily, beginning respectively at 2 p.m. and 9 p.m. Another proposal gives all the afternoon, besides some evenings, to government business.

TRAINS DELAYED.

Snow Blockades in East Make Heavy Work.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The C. P. R. train from the East will not arrive here until an early hour today. The cause of the delay is given by the C. P. R. officials as due to snow blockades in the Eastern division. In many places the rock cuts are drifted full of snow and a great deal of work is invoived in keeping the track clear.

ANOTHER LIBRARY.

Carnegie Makes an Offer to Smith's Falls.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Jan. 30.—Andrew Carnegie has offered Smith's Falls $10,000 for the erection of a library. The acceptance of the offer is made possible by C. B. Frost and F. T. Frost offering another $10,000 in 20 annual payments of $500 each towards the thousand dollars required annually as required by Carnegie for maintenance.

DEPUTIES IN FREE FIGHT

Belgian House Resorts to Blows and the Session Is Suspended.

Brussels, Jan. 30.—The chamber of deputies here was the scene of a free fight today between the Socialist and Catholic factions. The trouble grew out of a proposal to prosecute M. Smeets, a Socialist, for a recent revolutionary speech. The disorder began in the galleries, which were eventually cleared by force. Thereafter the uproar was continued on the floor. The Socialists advanced in a body against the benches of the Catholics, shouting taunts and epithets. The deputies finally engaged in the fight, and the sitting was suspended; but when the session was resumed, the disturbance recommenced and prevented the transaction of business.

FOR DEADWOOD CAMP.

Smelter Plant Will be Purchased For Sunset Mine.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 30.—J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of the Montreal and Boston Copper Co., owning the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp, has arrived from the east for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of the pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls. The smelter plant is being examined on his behalf by R. C. Bellinger, an expert of Butte, Montana. The Sunset mine is now on a basis to ship 400 tons of ore daily.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of Victoria Branch.

The annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the British Empire League was held last night in the City Council chamber. The principal business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Chairman, Mayor Hayward, re-elected; vice-chairmen, Hon. Senator Macdonald and Mr. J. S. Futcher; secretary, Mr. Welby-Solomon; treasurer, Mr. J. Gordon Grant; committee, Mr. Moore, Col. Gregory, Mr. Gosnell, Mr. Irving Taylor, Mr. Seymour and Col. Prior.

ARCHBISHOP BOND.

On Account of Advancing Age He Asks Appointment of Coadjutor.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—At today's session of the Synod of Montreal, Archbishop Bond stated that on account of his age and increasing physical infirmity, he felt compelled to ask for the appointment of a coadjutor bishop. Some of the delegates expressed a desire to proceed with the appointment at once, but others objected, and after a debate, which was rather heated at times, the matter went over until tomorrow. It is expected Dean Carmichael, rector of St. George's church, will be appointed. He has long been recognized as the probable successor of the Archbishop, who like the Dean, was elevated from a deanship and also held the rectorship of St. George's.

BEET SUGAR.

Whitby, Ont., Jan. 30.—Action was taken here last night towards forming a company with a capital of $500,000 for the erection of a beet sugar factory. American capital is prepared to furnish most of the money required.

ROSSLAND'S CARNIVAL.

February 21 and 22 Days Fixed for the Event.

Rossland, Jan. 30.—Rossland's winter carnival will be held on February 21 and 22. The programme includes hockey matches, ski and snowshoe contests and horse races. Energetic committees are working on the celebration, which promises to be successful.

Frank Vaughan, chief of police, has tendered his resignation to the police commissioners. Vaughan came here from Montreal last winter. It is understood that the move heralds a re-organization of the police force.

KING'S CORONATION.

Premier of Ontario Has Accepted Invitation to Attend.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Hon. George W. Ross has accepted the invitation of the Colonial office to attend the King's coronation in June.

LATE RODERICK ROBERTSON.

Grand Forks Board of Trade Passes Resolution of Regret.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 30.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade held this afternoon, a resolution of regret at the death of J. Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, B. C., was adopted.

PENSE ELECTED.

Returned in Kingston Without Any Opposition.

Kingston, Jan. 30.—(Special)—Nomination to the vacancy in the legislature for Kingston took place today, and resulted in the return of Pense, Liberal, by acclamation.

CASUALTIES.

Col. Domoulin and Eight Men of Sussex Regiment Killed.

London, Jan. 30.—The War Office's casualty list issued tonight shows that in a hitherto unreported engagement at Aoraham's Kraal, near Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony, January 28, Col. L. E. Dumoulin, of the Sussex Regiment, and eight men were killed and seven men were wounded.

Memorial Of The Canners

They Set Their Views on Salmon Industry Before the Commission.

Next Sitting of Enquiry Will Be in This City on Monday Morning.

New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 30—The Fisheries commission resumed this morning, Messrs. Smith and Morrison being both absent.

J. A. Russell, for the canners, presented a memorial of 12 clauses, in effect as follows:

1—Artificial propagation of salmon being apparently necessary, the revenue from licenses should be devoted to the maintenance of hatcheries and otherwise conserving the fish.

2—Recommendation made for the appointment of a local fisheries board advisory to the department.

3—If this is done the canners agree to have the salmon pack assessed for funds exclusively for the conservation of the industry.

4—The memorial protest against granting exclusive fishing privileges (seine licenses) to anyone, the suggested remedy being that there should be available to anyone unlimited territory with a close season the same as for gill nets.

5—The mouth of the Fraser from the boundary line to Point Atkinson, and the mouth of the Skeena reserved for gill nets.

6—Favoring the establishment of traps provided vested interests aggregating $3,000,000 are duly protected.

7—Urging the erection of hatcheries on the Fraser, Thompson, Skeena and Naas rivers, and Rivers Inlet.

8—Urging the early settlement of the question of the government's jurisdiction over fisheries.

9—These recommendations to be applied to whichever government is given control.

10—Urging no change in the regulations respecting licenses.

11 and 12—Urging attention to questions involved in the recent strike and the grievance of Americans being allowed to exploit Canadian fishing grounds at the expense of Canadians.

Mr. Russell amplified each clause, all of which, with the exception of the one relating to traps, he said the fishermen concurred in. Among the cases he cited where exclusive privileges had been granted, was a Victoria newspaper man, who had a seine license for Comox waters.

The gist of Mr. Bell-Irving's evidence was that his trap fish last season cost as high as $1.17 each, that Japs are the best fishermen, and have invested $178,000 compared with $92,000 by whites, and $18,000 by Indians, an announcement which was greeted with derisive laughter by the audience.

Capt. Cooper produced a specimen of a sockeye five and a half years old, raised from hatchery fry in an underground tank in spring water. The captain proceeding with his evidence advanced the theory that a big run of salmon on the Fraser was not due to four year cycles but according to the height of the annual freshet. If there was extra high water then it was unfavorable for spawning, proof of which was dearth of fish the four year thereafter. He produced records apparently proving his theory. He scathingly criticized the gross mismanagement in salmon propagation on the Pacific Coast, but incidentally airing his private grievance against the government, he was not encouraged to give further evidence.

Wm. Cassidy, George Alexander, Alex. Ewen and Mr. Wallace, Skeena river, were the only canners who spoke this afternoon. These generally endorsed the canners' memorial. Mr. Ewen was not a warm advocate for traps, but considered it would bring the Americans to time; also trap sites should be apportioned the same as timber limits and construction must be improved to ensure more traps and cheaper fish.

W. H. Vicnen, an old-time fisherman, saw no need for traps which managed the existence of the industry. He suggested limiting the depth of gill nets and another close season day in midweek.

The commission adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet in Victoria at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Little Child of Wm. Keswick of Extension Loses Its Life.

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—An accident resulting in the five-year-old child of Wm. Keswick of Extension being burned to death, occurred last night. Mrs. Keswick had gone to a neighbor's upon an errand, leaving her children, who were all small, in the house. Returning after a few minutes absence she found the child's clothes on fire. Death resulted shortly afterwards.

The pit-head vote upon the question of working in the mines on Saturday afternoons when the presence of a collier makes it necessary, has been taken. The ballot boxes have been sealed and will not be opened until the next meeting of the Miners' union.

Parlez Francais?

Well If Not You Cannot Be Officer In Permanent Corps.

United States Will Try to Win Back Palma Trophy From Canada.

Dr. McEachern Has Resigned As Dominion Veterinary Surgeon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—An officer on appointment to the permanent corps will in future be expected to apply himself to the study of the French language and be required at the expiration of 12 months to pass a satisfactory colloquial examination in that language.

Col. Tilton, chairman of the executive committee of the Dominion Rifle association, has been advised that the National Rifle association of the United States will send a team of riflemen in August next to compete during the Dominion Rifle association prize meeting at Rockcliff, for the Palma trophy, won last year at Seagirt, New Jersey, by a Canadian team.

The first annual report of the Department of Labor was issued today. In regard to alien labor complaints, 64 were fully investigated and as a result two persons were deported.

Dr. McEachern, Montreal, has resigned the position of Dominion veterinary surgeon, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, ex-M. P., Macdonald, Manitoba, has been appointed in his place. Dr. Rutherford is to make his headquarters in Ottawa.

During the year just closed 2,753 persons from the States took up homesteads in the Northwest, as against 1,851 in the year previous.

Robert Coates, of the Toronto Globe staff, has been appointed assistant editor of the Labor Gazette, in succession to the late H. A. Harper.

The order-in-council appointing Hon. J. B. Snowball lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and Molyneux St. John gentleman usher of the Black Rod, were signed by His Excellency today. Governor Snowball is still in the city and will be sworn in before he leaves for New Brunswick.

The local board of health is gradually getting the upper hand of the smallpox epidemic; the number of patients at Porter's Island hospital now is down to 42.

The Canada Atlantic authorities emphatically deny that the railway has been transferred to the New York Central syndicate, and confirm the announcement of your correspondent, that Dr. Webb so far has simply secured a three-months' option to purchase.

LEGISLATURE OF MANITOBA

Public Accounts Laid on the Table—Budget Speech on Tuesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—The public accounts were laid on the table at the legislature this afternoon and the budget speech will be delivered on Tuesday next. According to the accounts, there was a balance on hand on December 31, 1900, of $572,660.28. The balance of cash on hand on December 31, 1901, was $664,624.07. The balance of a year ago was increased by $91,963.79.

FACTORY BURNED.

Hundred and Twenty Men Thrown Out of Work at Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 30.—George Gale & Son's bed and mattress factory at Waterville, Que., was burned to the ground this morning. Loss, $75,000, with insurance little more than half. One hundred and twenty-five men are idle.

BY HIS OWN WISH.

Remains of Late Roderick Robertson Cremated in New York.

Rossland, Jan. 30.—The remains of the late Roderick Robertson were cremated today in New York, in accordance with the instructions found in his will. The Ymir and Enterprise mines were shut day, out of respect to the memory of the day, out of respect to the momery of the departed.

SAME OLD STORY.

Miss Stone's Release Seems as Far Away as Ever.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Unless Miss Stone's captors have abandoned her, despairing of being able to surrender her safely to the agents who have been trying to ransom her, she is not yet at liberty. It is quite certain that the ransome money has not been paid and that the agents referred to have completely lost touch with the brigands, who have been frightened off by the appearance of Turkish soldiers in their neighborhood. The efforts to secure the woman's release will not be abandoned, but it is feared they must be renewed in another direction. The present line has been broken.

QUITE SPONTANEOUS.

Holland's Offer Was Not Result of European Combination.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Temps today prints a despatch from The Hague in which the correspondent says he learns from a trustworthy source that the recent journey of the Dutch premier, Dr. Kuyper, to England prepared the ground for peace negotiations in regard to South Africa, which were begun with the consent of the British government. He adds that the most recent step taken by Holland was supported by some of the other governments.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed in official quarters today that, so far as is known here, Holland's action was quite spontaneous. France was not consulted and is not aware of the terms of the Dutch note.



Winter Blasts.

You should dispel winter blasts by making yourself comfortable, physically and mentally.

Some of Our Specials.

"Chest Protectors" for warmth and comfort, 50c. to $2.50.
"Cream of Roses" for rough skin, 25c.
"Witch Hazel Cold Cream" for rough skin, 25c.
"Hot Water Bottles" for those cold feet, $1.50 to $3.00.
"Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites," an all round tonic, 50c. and $1.00 size.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO. *CHEMISTS, 49 GOVT. ST.*

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

New Zealand to Give Rebate on Goods Carried on British Ships.

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 30.—The Premier, R. J. Seddon, announced today that the government of New Zealand was prepared to give preferential treatment in the shape of rebate duty to British goods carried on British ships.

BALLOT STUFFING.

Poll Clerk in London Sentenced to Six Months in Jail.

London, Jan. 30.—Ranson Norton was yesterday sentenced to six months in the Central prison for stuffing a ballot box at the recent municipal elections. Norton was poll clerk.

SNOW IN BRITAIN.

Traffic Greatly Impeded Throughout Kingdom.

London, Jan. 30.—Sharp frosts and heavy snows are greatly impeding traffic and work in the United Kingdom, and are causing many casualties. Cross channel traffic is interrupted on account of a blinding snowstorm, and thousands of workmen employed at the ship building yards are idle.

BY ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Chicago Seeks Connection With Europe by Way of Quebec.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—A steamship line from the Great Lakes to Quebec to connect with ocean steamers there from Europe, is assured for the coming season. Negotiations have just been closed for the construction of a sufficient fleet to carry the traffic. The American shipbuilding company will complete the first ship, and have it ready for service by midsummer.

MURDERERS ESCAPE.

Warden's Wife Gives Them Means to Break Jail.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—John and Edward Biddle, under sentence of death for the murder of grocer Kahney, escaped from jail this morning after shooting two of the guards.

The escape of the Biddles was subsequently explained in a statement made by Warden Peter K. Soffel. The warden asserts that his wife is responsible for the furnishing of the revolvers and saws to the Biddles, which enabled them to escape. In her infatuation for Edward Biddle, it is alleged she has left her husband and her four children, and it is suspected she was to meet the escaped convicts at a place agreed upon.

A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the re-capture of the murderers. No trace has been found of Mrs. Soffel.

REIGN OF TERROR.

O'Donnell Stirs up Trouble in Ireland.

London, Jan. 30.—Despatches received here from Dublin contain alarming reports of a reign of terror prevailing in Roscommon county. Tenants who are suspected of paying rent are visited at night by armed men, notices are posted threatening death to traitors, and midnight meetings are of nightly occurrence, the people being assembled by beacon fires. John O'Donnell, member of parliament for South Mayo, is reported to have addressed a midnight meeting at Fairmount at which he challenged the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, to come into the open at the head of 5,000 to 10,000 men, either soldiers or police. If he (Mr. Wyndham) would give the men of Connaught a month, Mr. O'Donnell said he did not hesitate to declare that they would meet them, even at great numerical odds, and settle the land question for good.

HOLLAND'S OFFER.

Mr. Balfour Says Reply Will be Made Public Next Week.

London, Jan. 30.—In the House of Commons today the government leader, A. J. Balfour, said that as the reply of the British government to the communication of the government of the Netherlands, on the subject of the South African war would not reach The Hague until January 31, it was impossible for His Majesty's government to give the House the papers this week. In the meanwhile the Associated Press is able to confirm the statement that the government of the Netherlands suggested granting a safe conduct to a Dutch commission, to be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the fighting burghers and enlightening them as to the real position of affairs.

The report of the Parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption made by Sir John Blundell Maple, Conservative, against the British officers who purchased army horses in Austria-Hungary, censured Sir John for unjustifiable attacks on the integrity of the officers. At the same time, however, the committee finds that an excessive price was paid whereby horse dealers were enabled to divide a profit of about £15 in the case of each horse or animal which cost the sellers only £12 to £17. The committee also expresses surprise at the fact that the government remounts department took no steps to ascertain the best sources of supply in Hungary until the South African war had been in progress for six months thereby involving the country in a loss of £12,-000 on a single contract.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

DENIED IN GERMANY.

Sale of Philippines by United States Pronounced Absurd.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The story originating in Vienna, that Germany would buy the Philippines from the United States and that the visit of Prince Henry preceded the announcement of this sale, is pronounced by German officials to be absurd.

INSPECTION OF TRAINS.

United States Becoming a Difficult Place to Enter.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Lodge introduced a bill today providing for the inspection of trains coming into the United States from Canada and Mexico, with a view of determining whether there are on board aliens who are not residents of those countries.

PADEREWSKI.

Has Arrived in New York For Short Concert Tour.

New York, Jan. 30.—Ignace Paderewski, arrived here today with his wife on the Oceanic. He comes to see and oversee the production of his opera "Manru" at the Metropolitan opera house, which takes place early next month, and he will incidentally make a short concert tour.

COASTING ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and Two Young Women Fatally Injured.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A frightful coasting accident occurred at Keesville this morning, in which one young man was killed and two young women fatally injured. A large party was coasting on Academy hill, using a large bob sleigh, holding from 10 to 20. The bob became unmanageable, and ran into a telegraph pole while going at great speed. Wilfrid Graves, aged 23 years, was almost instantly killed, and his sister, Miss Rachel Graves and Miss Edith Bulley were crushed, and it is feared they cannot recover. Harry Miles had a leg broken, and Geo. Ladue an arm dislocated.

TIRED OF LIFE.

John McKeever Put an End to Himself.

New York, Jan. 30.—John McKeever, who, with his brother Alexander, owned the Colonial hotel, as well as several saloons and cafes in this city, was found dead in a fashionable uptown hotel today, having committed suicide, using a revolver. He left his hotel Tuesday morning and had not been seen by any of the family since. It was only through the finding of the farewell note which he had written, and in which he gave his house address, that his identity was discovered. Mr. McKeever was prominent in political and sporting circles. The note which he left said: "I am sick and despondent and hope all my friends will forgive this rash act."

LEGAL NOTES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Appeal and in Chambers.

The Full court was occupied yesterday in hearing the case of Wilson vs. The Canadian Development company, an appeal from a judgment of Judge Craig's granting $28,000 damages to the plaintiff, for breach of contract on the part of defendants in failing to deliver goods shipped from Victoria to Dawson during the Klondike rush, within a reasonable time. Defendants contended that they did not guarantee to deliver the goods at Dawson during the season of 1899. Defendants were represented by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, and Messrs Fred. Peters and A. G. Smith appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Walkem presided in chambers and disposed of the following applications:

Robinson vs. Okell & Morris Canning Co.—Application for judgment under order xiv.; refused, with costs to defendants. Griffin for plaintiff, Cleland for defendants.

Richardson vs. Richardson—Application to file supplementary petition for divorce, granted. Griffin for petitioner.

WINTER IN VANCOUVER.

Sleighs and Plumbers Having a Busy Time in Terminal City.

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—A heavy fall of snow yesterday and last night made tram and foot traffic difficult. The city had ploughs at work yesterday and today with the result that every sidewalk in the city has been cleaned of surplus snow. Trams are also running on time again. The thermometer has ranged between 8 and 30 above since last Saturday. The plumbers have been very busy.

There have been several attempts made to pull off a hockey match between Vancouver and Westminster on the ice. When the weather was propitious the teams were not available, when the teams were available the weather was not propitious. Trout lake has been crowded with skaters every day since the cold snap, and the jingle of sleigh bells is heard every hour of the night and day.

The steamer Capilano is in from the halibut banks after 26 days' absence, with 80,000 pounds of halibut.

The Vancouver poultry show has been well attended this week, in spite of the inclement weather.

Ald. McGuigan has been appointed chairman at the first meeting of the new library board. The treasurer's report was read, showing the library sound financially.

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

HOW MURDER WILL OUT

Dying Indian Woman Tells of Princeton Crime of Two Years Ago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—Annie Sterling, an Indian woman who has just died in the hospital, confessed on her death-bed how Thompson, an Indian, was murdered in Princeton in 1899.

She stated that during a whiskey quarrel Thompson drew a pistol and Squakim in trying to get possession of it was shot through the hand.

Thompson jumped on his horse and galloped away, pursued by the wounded man and four friends. Thompson did not return and the woman said she heard an Indian named Squamescan tell another Indian how they had killed Thompson and packed his body on a mule to the Similkameen river and threw it in. A boy sworn to secrecy helped him. The police have gone from Kamloops and arrested the boy, Steve, Charlie Henry, Squamescan and Squakim.

STRATHCONA DECLINES.

Will Not be Candidate Again For Lord Rector.

New York, Jan. 30.—Lord Strathcona, Lord Rector of Aberdeen university, has intimated, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune, that the condition of his health and inability to devote attention to the duties of the position, compel him to decline to offer himself for re-election. The Radical students have agreed to invite Lord Rosebery to stand as Lord Rector in succession to Lord Strathcona.

FAREWELL DINNER.

Secretary of Toronto Board of Trade Given Farewell.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Friends of E. A. Wells, late secretary of the Board of Trade, tendered him a banquet at the National club this evening, Edward Gurney presiding. Hon. G. E. Foster was among the speakers.

The old boys of the Toronto Grammar school tonight held their annual banquet, and an interesting feature of the proceedings was the unveiling of a portrait of the former principal, Arch McMurphy.

IN SIGHT OF LAND.

Steamers With Passengers Fast in the Ice Floes Off Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Held prisoners by acres of crushed ice piled high above the water, the big passenger steamers Iowa and Atlanta, of the Goodrich Transportation company, with nearly 200 persons on board, have been helpless off the Lakeview crib within view of Chicago since Wednesday night, and the prospects for an early release are not promising at a late hour this evening.

The tug Dickinson was sent out today to get news from the crews, but it was also imprisoned in the ice floe. There are provisions enough for 10 days or two weeks on each vessel. Nothing but a westerly wind will relieve the situation. The wind is predicted to shift tomorrow night.

ANOTHER TURBINE.

Parsons to Build Faster Steamer Than the King Edward.

In consequence of the success of the turbine steamer King Edward, another and a larger vessel of that type has been ordered. She will have a speed of 21 knots, against the King Edward's 20½. Parsons & Co. will build her. The company is also making the machinery for a new turbine destroyer of the same speed as the Viper, but destined to consume less coal. The firm is also making turbine machinery for three large yachts for Mr. McCalmont, Sir Christopher Furness and Mr. A. L. Barber, of New York.

CORONATION REVIEW.

Naval Spectacle Will Be Greatest Ever Witnessed.

From Public Opinion.

Arrangements are gradually taking shape for the great naval review at Portsmouth, which promises to be one of the most notable spectacles of the coronation. The combined fleet (the greatest ever assembled) will anchor in four lines, stretching from Horse Sand fort, at the lower end of Spithead, to Cowes Roads, or beyond. The British portion of the fleet will comprise the Channel Reserve and Cruiser Squadrons, together with a number of specially commissioned ships. It is proposed that the cruiser Good Hope, the Cape Colony's gift to the navy, should be given a place of honor in the lines. At the head of the principal line of ships is to be moored the London, which is now being completed for sea at Portsmouth. On this fine battleship the Prince of Wales on the day of the review will hoist his flag as admiral of the United Kingdom, and take supreme command of the huge gathering of warships.

IT CANNOT LAST.

Canada Will No Longer Buy Where She Cannot Sell.

From Toronto Star.

"Plenty of money in Toronto and Montreal means that the residents of those cities will spend much of their money with us," says the Buffalo Enquirer.

Yes, but if this is to continue to be true, there must be some give as well as take on the part of the United States.

So long as it pays us to do so Canada may continue buying three dollars worth of goods from the United States, and selling that country one dollar's worth, but so soon as we find that we can better ourselves by trading elsewhere, and carrying our money into a fairer market, be assured that we will do it.

That Canada is at present prosperous is due to no favors being shown us by Uncle Sam. Our prosperity exists in spite of disadvantages imposed upon us by the republic, which in dealing with us takes the long end of the deal in all matters. As this country's trade expands the necessity for submitting to unfair usage grows constantly less, and in time will have disappeared.

For the year ending with the 30th of June last, Canada bought goods from the United States to the value of $107,-789,233, and yet we were able to sell to that country goods to the value of only $42,890,860. That kind of thing cannot always continue. Canada bought more goods from the United States than all Central and South America combined, and yet Uncle Sam bought twice as much from Brazil as from us. Great Britain and Germany are the only two countries in the world that bought more goods from the United States than this country did last year. If the people across the line are not thinking of this, our people are doing so quite seriously.

IT STRIKES THE HEART.

Not only is the victim of Rheumatism a constant sufferer, but he lives in continual dread that the disease will reach the heart, which means sudden and unexpected death. Rheumatism can only be cured when the uric acid is removed from the blood by the healthy action of the kidneys. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys healthy and vigorous, and so gradually and thoroughly cure rheumatism by removing the cause. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

LOCAL NEWS

Drunk and Disorderly.—There were three guests at the lockup last night, all drunks. One was a common or garden drunk, while the other two were drunk and disorderly. They were two men of the R. G. A., and they were arrested by Sergeant Hawton and several constables on Chatham street after breaking the window and a panel of the door of one of the houses on that street. At the police station one of them attacked the door of his cell, making running jumps at it, and landed both feet against the door, till he sprung the hinges, and had to be locked up in another cell.

The Metronome Dance.—The ball given by the Metronome club at the A. O. U. W. hall last night was well attended, and greatly enjoyed. The hall was filled with dancers who spent a merry evening to the tuneful music of a good orchestra and on a smooth floor. The hall had been tastefully decorated. Large flags were stretched from gallery to gallery, and strings of streamers and bunting artistically draped gave a gay and pretty appearance. The committee in charge of this first ball of the club was as follows: President, C. Cooper; vice-president, G. Truesdall; secretary, C. Steers, and a committee consisting of C. Winch, E. Waller, J. Appleby, C. Goodman and W. Jones.

PERSONALS.

J. C. Boyd, Quesnel, is registered at the Victoria.

J. Loutit, New Westminster, is at the New England.

Capt. J. C. Green, Seattle, is registered at the Dawson.

F. Burrill, Gallano, is at the Dawson.

G. Raymond and wife, Nanaimo, are staying at the Driard.

W. J. Waddle, Winnipeg, is at the Dominion.

John S. Day and J. Dillon, Seattle, are registered at the Driard.

R. Halstrap, Toronto, is a guest at the Dominion.

C. M. Woodworth and wife, are guests at the Driard.

G. Reed, T. Blake and S. O. Newton, San Francisco, are guests at the Victoria.

G. A. Green, Seattle, is at the Dominion.

J. Hemsworth, traveler for Wilson Bros., is at the Vernon.

G. T. Porter, Vancouver, representing the Armour Packing Co., Chicago, is registered at the Victoria.

H. Lovejoy, Vancouver, is at the Vernon.

PASSENGERS

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: C. M. Wadworth and wife, R. M. Pentreath and wife, R. Helstrop, Mrs. LeMessurier, Chas. Axhom, J. C. Boyd, E. C. Murray, Mr. Nichol, Simpson Sinning, Thos. Dunn, R. Kelly, B. M. and A. E. Roulleau, Geo. Snider and wife, H. Donkin, Mrs. Alcorn, W. A. Lovejoy, F. Brown and wife, C. Thompson, Miss Angus, A. Hatch, S. Booth, Mr. McCaskell, G. R. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, S. O. Newton, H. B. Mitchell, H. O'Brien, Mr. Burns, Thos. Blake, J. H. Freeman, J. J. Loutit, Prof. Dongour-Jouty.

PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Reports That United States Consuls Make on the Dominion.

From Montreal Star.

We have before us some extracts from reports made by the consuls of the United States, on certain rapidly developing industrial districts of Canada. They give us the opportunity to "see ourse'l's as ithers see us." These consuls are in the country to keep their own people fully informed as to what is going on, among other duties, and they afford an impartial observation from the standpoint of the onlooker who sometimes sees most of the game.

George W. Shotts, the United States commercial agent at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, in a report to the State Department, says:

"The attention of capitalists is being directed to the possibilities of the iron and steel industries of Canada. The Canadian government pays a bounty of $3 per ton on pig iron made from Canadian ore, and $2 per ton on that made from foreign ore. A bounty of $3 per ton is paid for steel ingots, and $3 per ton for puddled bar iron made from pig iron manufactured in Canada. This bounty has stimulated the building of iron furnaces, and large steel plants have been built or are under construction at Sydney, in Cape Breton, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Collingwood, and a number of other places. Mr. A. J. Moxham, general manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel company, of Cape Breton, (he was formerly in Johnstown, Pa.), in a recent address gives figures to show that while it costs $3.57 per ton of pig iron for assembling the materials for making steel at Pittsburg, the same material costs only 79¼ cents at the Cape Breton mills, and $1.79 at the mills of the Lake Superior Power company, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. He shows further that while the mills at Cape Breton are at tide water, the Pittsburg mills must ship to tide water at a cost of about $2 per ton, to reach the European markets, and will then be about 1,000 miles further from those markets than the Sydney mills."

Then we have an equally interesting report to the State Department on the same subject from Mr. John L. Bittinger, the United States consul-general at Montreal. He tells of the large iron and steel establishments that are being put up in Canada, as a result of the attention drawn to such industries by the bounty system. He says: "The Cramp Ontario Steel company, with a capital of $5,000,000, is a new enterprise located at Collingwood, Ontario. The bounties granted to such enterprises in the province of Ontario by the province and Dominion combined, amount to $7 per ton of the product. In all the iron and steel plants now in operation, as well as in those projected, United States capital is dominant. It is very clear that with so large a bounty, abundant raw material and cheaper labor than in the United States the iron and steel plants of Canada will have a considerable advantage over the plants in the United States."

Consul-General Bittinger quotes from the Dominion Iron & Steel company, showing that it will produce this year 400,000 tons of iron and steel.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press sees danger to the prestige of the United States in these facts. He points out that the Canadian can actually invade the United States. "Having the advantage of low cost of labor," he says, "cheap raw materials are being located right at tide water where they can reach the Atlantic ports of the United States at about one-quarter of the transportation as compared with the Pittsburg mills. It may be easily seen what an enormous advantage the Canadians would have if Mr. Babcock's bill should become a law, admitting structural iron and steel, steel ingots, steel billets, steel rails and all that sort of thing into the United States free of duty." It is curious by the way that the cheap labor, if it be cheap labor, comes to this country from the United States. We are inclined to believe that the cheapness and facility with which materials can be assembled, owing to the location of the Canadian plants, form a far more important factor than the low cost of labor. The foreign testimony to Canada's progress and possibilities is interesting.

TO FIX NATIONAL HOUR.

Astronomers Propose to Make Paris the Time Centre of France.

At the next meeting of the French Society for the Advancement of Science the astronomical section proposes to demand the support of the rest of the society to a petition to the government praying for the establishment of a national hour, Paris being the centre whence all French cities henceforth reckon time. According to the framers of the petition, there are three methods of reckoning time in use in France: First, local time, which varies in the most complicated manner; second, Paris time, reckoned by the observatory; third, railway time. These different methods of reckoning time not only cause great inconvenience in the transaction of ordinary business, but also interfere seriously with scientific experiments in the study of natural phenomena.

If your doctor prescribes whiskey, order Jesse Moore every time.

The Royal Bank of Canada.

Statement of Profit and Loss Account.

Net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, and accrued interest on deposits and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount	$208,524.00
Brought forward from 31st December, 1900	59,812.00
	$268,336.00
Appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 63, payable 1st August, 1901	$ 70,000.00
Dividend No. 64, payable 1st February, 1902	70,000.00
Transferred to Pension Fund	10,000.00
Expenditure on new Bank premises at Sydney, C. B.	26,454.00
Balance carried forward	91,882.00
	$268,336.00

Reserve Fund.

Balance at credit on 31st December, 1901 ..... $1,700,000.00

General and Comparative Statement

LIABILITIES.

To the Public:	31st December, 1900.		31st. December, 1901
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 1,833,318.00		$ 1,947,152.02
Deposits payable on demand	$3,743,246.69	$4,296,100.88	
Deposits payable after notice	8,140,049.65	8,929,278.44	
Interest accrued on deposits	132,444.43	137,745.31	
	12,015,710.77		12,363,124.63
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	99,540.11		41,452.52
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries	65,566.87		159,273.11
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain			103,798.00
	$14,014,131.74		$15,514,800.28
To the Shareholders:			
Capital paid up	$ 2,000,000.00		$ 2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,700,000.00		1,700,000.00
Dividends Nos. 62 and 64, latter payable 1st February, 1902	70,000.00		70,000.00
Former dividends unclaimed	94.50		35.00
Balance of profits carried forward	59,812.00		91,882.00
	$17,844,038.24		$19,376,717.37

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin	$829,435.14		$803,062.54
Dominion Government Notes	1,106,985.25		1,172,546.75
Notes of and cheques on other banks	698,392.98		593,541.42
Balances due from other banks in Canada	78,042.38		113,372.22
Balances due from agents in Great Britain	206,665.51		.....
Balances due from agencies of the bank and other banks in foreign countries	533,891.58		175,549.68
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	399,652.06		399,652.06
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	1,556,476.93		2,687,563.52
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds	1,211,060.82		2,294,907.56
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	60,000.00		60,000.00
	$6,701,102.65		$8,336,195.74
Loans to Provincial Governments	204,290.67		96,975.98
Current loans and discounts	$10,912,663.78	$10,917,365.20	
Less rebate of interest on unmatured bills	60,000.00	60,000.00	
	10,852,663.78		10,857,365.20
	13,181.14		11,332.96
Overdue debts (loss provided for)	1,800.00		1,787.01
Real estate (other than bank premises)	1,000.00		3,080.48
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	60,000.00		60,000.00
Bank premises	10,000.00		10,000.00
Safes and office furniture			
	$17,844,038.24		$19,376,717.37

EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.



Common Sense Bob Sleighs Farm and Express Wagons Buggies, Carts, Sulkies.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

FORT CRAWFORD.

The Only Scene in Wisconsin of a Battle Fought in the War of 1812—A British Victory.

From La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.)

At old Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, which is now being torn down stone by stone, occurred the only armed conflict on Wisconsin soil between the American and British troops during the war of 1812. It was at Fort Crawford that for the last time a foreign flag floated on the soil of Wisconsin. The siege and capture of Prairie du Chien by the British redcoats is an interesting story.

The Americans decided some time after the war of 1812 began that Prairie de Chien would be an important place to hold if the British allies were to be prevented from descending the Mississippi and raiding the American settlements. Accordingly a force comprising about a hundred and fifty men, well equipped with ammunition and a number of cannons, under Lieut. James Perkins, was despatched to hold the fort. They went slowly up the river in a gunboat that had been made bullet proof. Their arrival surprised the inhabitants at the Dog's Prairie as the British called the place. British agents had made the place their headquarters, and had boasted that the Big Knives would not dare venture to this post on the upper Mississippi. The news was carried to the British commanding officer at Michilimackinac.

There were some American sympathizers at the Prairie who heartily welcomed Lieut. Perkins and his men.

The Americans lost no time in erecting suitable fortifications in anticipation of an attack. A commanding eminence was selected and soon the American flag floated in Wisconsin for the first time in its history. The stockade was named Fort Shelby, in honor of Kentucky's first governor Isaac Shelby.

It was afterwards charged by the British that the Americans were guilty of gross treachery towards a party of Winnebagoes on taking possession of Prairie du Chien.

Fort Shelby was placed in good conditions for defence, and for additional security the gunboat was anchored in midstream just in front of the fort, the ominous iron throats of a half dozen cannon being visible from the shore.

The British were informed of the American occupation of Prairie du Chien by a trader, and at once enlisted Indians into their ranks and prepared for an attack.

With a parting British cheer the boat containing the attacking expedition left Michilimackinac June 28, 1814, and soon reached Green Bay. The party that pulled up the Fox in bateaux comprised several parties of Canadian volunteers and one of regulars. There were about 500 painted Indian warriors in the company.

It was a pleasant Sunday morning at about 10 o'clock (July 17) when the red coats of the regulars, the gaudy tasseled caps of the Canadians, and the paint-bedaubed savage stragglers were espied from the fort, there was great commotion, for their appearance was unexpected.

Having pitched camp the British prepared for sterner business, Capt. Thomas Anderson, advanced towards the blockhouses, waving the flag of truce. He stopped in front of the strong oaken pickets, ten feet high, which enclosed the fort, and in a message from Lieut.-Col. McKay, demanding Lieut. Perkins to surrender.

The demand was defiantly answered and a brass 6-pounder and the troops opened fire on the gunboat and fort during the afternoon; the American fire did but little damage.

After a two days' siege, in which the American soldiers on the gunboat deserted, the British commanding officer decided to send red-hot shot into the American fort with a view of setting it on fire. Just before the fire was started a flag of truce was waved at the fort, and the American officer surrendered to the British.

The fort was surrendered to Gen. McKay the following morning. The Americans were given back their guns and ammunition and allowed to depart for St. Louis in peace.

The casualties on both sides, as shown by the reports of Col. McKay, were ludicrously few, considering the bullets and powder that had been consumed. None of the British were killed, and but few of their red allies were wounded. In the attack on the gunboat, five Americans lost their lives and ten were wounded. Three soldiers within the fort were hit by bullets, but there were no fatalities.

Col. McKay did not remain long at the fort. He rechristened it Fort McKay in honor of himself, and a month later made his way back to Michilimackinac, leaving Capt. Anderson in command.

Then came the trouble with the Indians which continued for years. Peace was at last declared, however, and the famous Prairie du Chien Indian trouble had passed into history.

Later the name of Fort McKay was changed to Fort Crawford, which it still bears. Though this incident ended with a peace treaty between the Indians and the British, history, startling, fierce and glorious, was made at the old, new dismantled, fort since that time.

LONGEVITY

Old People Live Longer Now and Take More Interest in Life.

From the Hospital.

We have lately called attention to the increasing frequency of longevity in this country and to the excellent advice given by Sir Henry Thompson with regard to the way in which old age may best be nourished. In this advice, however, the general question of how the old should live is not exhausted, and it is one which, in view of the continually larger and larger share taken by the aged in the transaction of public business, and even in the government of the country, cannot be said to be unimportant. Within the compass of quite modern history the attainment of the period of life at which our contemporaries are still active was regarded as affording a sufficient reason for repose. There lies before us a somewhat typical letter, written from a fashionable watering-place a hundred years ago by an octogenarian clergyman, whose years alone had seemed to him to furnish an adequate reason for resigning his living and for awaiting his end in absolute tranquillity. "This place," he writes, "is very full, and here are innumerable characters as well as faces, affording abundant opportunity for amusement, satire and ridicule. I hear and see much, but say little; am struck with observing the indiscretion of the young, and the juvenile affection of the old." There is here a sort of aloofness from surrounding interests, an indifference to prevailing topics or thought or of conversation, an assumption of the position of the merely contemplative observer, which we should hardly find paralleled in our own day. And yet the writer, like the "old man" in Jean Ingelow's charming poem, was one "whose story did not shame him," and whose life had been full and vigorous enough in what he conceived to be its day. The way in which we now differ from him is chiefly in respect to his ungrudging acceptance of the view that the evening of that day had come. The octogenarians now with us are largely continuing in the pursuit to which their lives have been devoted, or have exchanged these persuits for others perhaps equally engrossing. They are expected to confer upon mankind the results of their long experience or to temper the counsels of youth or middle age by the maturity of their wisdom.

And so, if old age in this, our day, is called upon still to keep its lamp burning and its loins girded, it must surely evoke all possible aid from physiology for the attainment of the full knowledge of the differences which distinguish it from youth and of the ways in which its life be so ordered as to conduce to the attainment of the ends desired.

A MERGING OF FORMULAE.

A commercial traveler well known in the cycle trade on both sides of the Atlantic adds this to the collection of jokes on newly-made happy fathers:

The hero is the manufacturer of the wheel which the narrator sells. Being compelled to go away on a business trip about the time an interesting domestic event was expected, he left orders for the nurse to wire him results according to the following formulae:

If a boy, "Gentleman safely arrived."
If a girl: "Lady safely arrived."

The father's state of mind may be imagined when a few days later he received t telegram containing the one word:

"Tandem."—The Denver News.

AN IMPRESSIONIST'S INVITATION.

Come out, my Love, and stroll with me,
Across the cobalt dunes;
We'll sit beside the sunset sea
That green and grayly croons,
That dies along the madder sands
In lines of scrumbled foam;
And then we'll clasp our umber hands,
And mauvely wander home.
—Mary E. Baker in Harper's Magazine.

BORN.

DEACON—At 14, Seventh street, on January 30th, the wife of B. Deacon of a son.

DIED.

SHEARY—In this city, on January 24th, Silas Sheary, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 54 years.

FAIRFULL—At the family residence, Fairfield Farm, Foul Bay, on the 28th inst., Margaret Boucher Fairfull, (wife of James Fairfull), late of Broon, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 72 years.

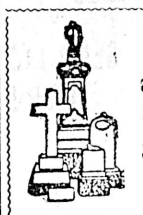
The funeral will take place from the family residence on Friday at 2 o'clock. Carriages for the conveyance of friends will leave Hanna's Undertaking Parlors at 1:30.

CAMPBELL—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 29th inst., Grace, beloved wife of Frank Campbell, aged 26 years, and a native of Nebraska, U. S. A.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2 p. m., from the family residence, Constance avenue, Esquimalt road.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

(Vancouver and Nebraska papers please copy.)



Granite and Marble WORKS
74 and 76 View Street

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings and all kinds of cut-stone work, at bedrock prices.

J. E. Philip.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get Stewart's Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

LABOR HALL
CORNER JOHNSON AND DOUGLAS STS. (Porter Block.)
Victoria Trades and Labor Council
Have a series of halls to let at reasonable rates, suitable for public meetings, secret societies, etc.
For rates, etc., apply to J. D. McNiven, Times Office, or 20 Kingston street; D. L. Kelly, 50 Third street; or F. Heanski, 30 Mason street.

A Pretty Shape



Is not everything in a cigar, quality, workmanship are the essentials of which the PROVINCE CIGAR can justly boast. Manufactured by the Province Cigar Co., 46 Yates street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
An Idyl of the Arkansaw Hills.
Saturday, Feb. 1st. 1902
HUMAN HEARTS.
A companion play to Shore Acres. A Story of Intense Heart Interest. Special Scenery and Effects. A Splendid Company.
Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

VICTORIA THEATRE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.
Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance,
Rupert of Hentzau
Sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." Complete Original Production. Splendid Cast. Handsome Costumes.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store Friday morning.

Blue Ribbon White Label
is the most delicious Tea
in the world.
Are you drinking it?

LOYALTY IN BROKEN ENGLISH

French Accents and British Hearts of Residents of Jersey.

From London Daily Mail.

"I am in my language perhaps not grammatical, but I laugh myself of it altogether, for I am a Jerseyman—that it to say, a subject of the most loyal of the truest to the King and Crown of our dear English mainland."

The man who uttered the above words spoke with a French accent, which could not have been cut with the proverbial knife. He was, as he said, a pure-blooded Jerseyman, his name was the French-sounding one of Laurent, and he was speaking at a public meeting in St. Heliers, at which, as already reported in the Daily Mail, a vote was passed strongly disapproving any further immigration of foreign monks or alien religious societies into the island.

Little Jersey, with its two summers, its cabbages ten feet high, its French-looking houses, streets and public squares, its mixture of languages, and its foreign-looking population, is as English in all essentials and as loyal to our King and Crown as the most ardent Imperialist could possibly desire. The mixture of languages in the 29 square miles covered by the 12 parishes of Jersey, is exceedingly quaint. In St. Heliers, the London of the island, and in St. Aubins, which may be called its Brighton, English-speaking people are in the majority; but the language that they use and the accent with which they use it differs very little from the so-called English of the waiter in a Paris restaurant who offers you a "bifteck," a "copotee" ((cup of tea), of a "whiski-soda" in a boulevard cafe.

But it should not be supposed for this reason that Jerseymen are French in any way whatever. Listen to the conversation of any two street ragamuffins: "Talk to 'im?—ab, but I did talk to 'im with my fists—bah! he is a French boy—his father is French—at school we will nothing have to do with 'im." This is quite typical of Jersey feeling. Take, for instance, a man born of French parents, who, tempted by the luxuriance of vegetation, the comparative good wages, and the cheapness of everything eatable, drinkable, and, above all, smokeable, on the island, have settled there. The man may speak but very little English; in fact, living as he mainly has lived, among French-speaking people, his favorite mode of expression is most likely a horrible jargon of Jersey-French mingled with French in a strong English accent. Call that man a Frenchman to his face and see what he will do. To suggest that he is anything but English is the greatest insult that can be offered to any man of Jersey.

In the States-General, the pocket parliament, which is Jersey's House of Commons and House of Lords combined, French is the official language, but of recent years the sentiments expressed have gradually become so anti-French in tone that a special law has had to be passed by which members are permitted to express themselves in English if they wish to do so.

Of all the 50 members, there are, I fancy, only three who speak pure English, pure French, or, for the matter of that, an undiluted language. At a recent debate one of the leading members of the Jersey legislature rose with the remark that, as the French language was, he hoped, soon to disappear from the debates of the States-General, he would make his speech in French, and, as it were, sing the swan-song of the language. He began to do so. I counted five English words in the first French sentence that he uttered, the second one was English altogether, and the third, which he spoke in French again, was so delivered that a Parisian sitting next to me quite failed to understand it, as he knew no English.

The names of people in Jersey are altogether French—that is to say, are altogether Norman names; and here it should be pointed out that Jersey, in spite of its propinquity to the French coast, has never been under French domination. For a time it did belong to Normandy, but when it did so Normandy did not belong to France. The great names on the island—the Carterets, De Gruchys, Le Suers, La Mottees, Renoufs, and Le Kanes—sound far more French than they do English, but the men who bear them are as English as can be. Owing to the small size of the island and the immense difficulties of communication with the mainland, which formerly prevailed, intermarriages in families were the rule rather than the exception, and the result has ben that hundreds of Jerseymen now bear the same names, and De Gruchy, the land-owner, may be, and probably is, a cousin of De Gruchy, the drunken farm hand whom he turned off last week.

Although Jersey is only 15 miles from France, and fully 120 miles of rather choppy water divide it from Southampton, or from Weymouth, an Englishman upon the island is not, and never has been, looked upon as a foreigner. Until some years ago the islanders were very friendly to the French as well, but recently they have begun to see that attempts are being made to alienate their children's sympathies from England and things English, and in consequence, while Jersey patriotism has augmented, feeling against the French has risen very high.

On the night of the relief of Mafeking an old Frenchwoman living in a small lane in St. Heliers was foolish enough to empty a saucepanful of dirty water on to a little crowd of "Mafficers." There are 30 houses in that lane, and nearly all of them are lived in by French people. Within 10 minutes there was not a pane of glass in any window from one end of that street down to the other, and the inhabitants of "French lane" (as the Jersey people call it) had to be put under police protection, and really were in terror for their lives. You never hear an unfriendly remark about the war in Jersey. Three Jerseymen out of four belonging to the more or less uneducated class refer to a well-known French hotel in St. Heliers as "the pro-Boer hotel," although, as a matter of fact, its proprietor, his wife and daughters, all the servants, and I believe the dog, went quite mad with joy when Sir George White got out of Ladysmith, and committed as many extravagances as we did at home.

Out in the county Jersy's French-speaking Anglo-patriotism is even more remarkable. You may walk for miles upon the north side of the island, or in those parts of the interior where the little toy railway which joins St. Hiliers to the Corbiere lighthouse, and to Gorey, does not penetrate, and if you speak no French you will have great difficulty either in making yourself understood or in understanding what is said to you; but the people whom you meet will tell you in the best of French that they love England and detest La France.

Irish and English farm laborers do not go to Jersey, from the mistaken idea, I fancy, that wages there are low. They are low, of course, but it should be taken into consideration that a pound a week on the island is worth twice that much at home, owing to the cheapness of the life there.

At any rate, there is no English labor. The Jerseyman, on the other hand, loves a sea life, and leaves home early, and as the ground, fruitful as it is, must not be neglected altogether, French labor has to be imported. For the first few years of their presence on the island the French tillers of the soil, Bretons and Normans for the most part, remain quite French, and do not associate with any but their own countrymen, and if war between France and England were to break out, they would probably either go back to their own country in a body, or if, as sometimes happens, their numbers were sufficient for a fight, would make an attempt to wrest the islands from the hands of Great Britain. This state of mind sometimes outlasts a generation, although often Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who have lived some time in Jersey become quite Anglophile.

Their sons and daughters, although French in all speech and appearance, have lost all trace of Frenchness in their modes of thought, and if war were declared tomorrow (so Jerseymen have told me) sons of Frenchmen living on the island would be the first to withstand their fathers and prevent them by force if necessary, from any such attempt as I have mentioned. It is this loyalty of the Jersey people that has evoked the outburst of indignation with which the reports of a foreign monkish invasion have been greeted. The Jerseymen do not object to monks (many of them are Catholics—particularly the Frenchborn Jerseymen), but they will not submit to an influx of foreign teachers, who, while they carry the bible in one hand, hide the French flag in anti-English text books with the other.

"Jersey is English, Jerseymen are English, Long live the King, Vive l'Angleterre, a bas la France!" is what every Jerseyman whom I have ever met both thinks and says on every ocassion.

JOHN N. RAPHAEL.

PARISIAN TOYS.

Marvels of Ingenuity in the Novelties Exhibited in France.

The London Daily Mail's Paris correspondent gives the following description of the exhibition of toys held recently in the French capital:

To judge by the interest shown by Parisians in M. Lepine's exhibition of toys, the Prefect was happily inspired when he set the toymakers to work to produce original New Year novelties.

The public was admitted to view the articles sent in by the competitors, and between 10 o'clock and mid-day over 3,000 people pressed into the hall of the Tribunal de Commerce. The crush was so great during the afternoon that the doors had to be closed several times in order to prevent accidents from overcrowding.

On one side was a collection of the latest creations of the leading toy manufacturers, including several new mechanical notions, such as a street-sweeping machine, a jockey on a retraction mount, a negro chased by a crocodile, and an amusing sword duel by two frogs. The London policeman and the British soldier were both in evidence, and in a new shooting game the target is a company of British infantry, above whom stand three or four marksmen with rifles raised to their shoulders.

But only a passing glance was bestowed upon these things. The people who visited the Tribunal de Commerce wanted to see the handiwerk of the humble toy-maker—the man who lives in the garret in a back court and makes a precarious living by turning out notions for his collaborators, the street vendors. Foremost among the ingenious toys in this section are the Santos Dumont airships. Each inventor has illustrated his idea in his own way. Some of the flying machines are supported by inflated cigar-shaped balloons, just as in the case of M. Santos Dumont's invention, and follow the original very closely in their trial trips—even to accidents.

Another air ship suspended on a cord between two masts whirls through the air with a swift revolving propeller and a rushing noise reminding one of the days when the young Brazilian sped across the river on his way to Longchamps.

Two of the best models show M. Santo Dumont winning the Deutsch prize. He is in the act of turning the Eiffel Tower, and presumable in order to avoid a dispute among the committee he goes around the spiral column half a dozen times.

Alongside the airships is a series of very clever electrical toys which when set in motion turn big wheels, merry-go-rounds, etc. One of the most interesting novelties on view is a miniature lake on which half a dozen yachts flying the flags of different nations compete for mastery. The vessels are set in motion by the breeze from a suspended fan at one end of the lake, and the fun of the game consists in watching which boat first gets to the goal.

A wagon which runs up an incline empty and comes down loaded, a safe with changing combination locks, and a toper astride of a barrel from which he threatens every moment to be dislodged are some of the objects noted in a passing survey.

The South African campaign has furnished several inventions for the exhibition.

There! said Mrs. Cumrox, I guess we have at last eclipsed the Van Flams as entertainers. We are going to have it put in the papers that our recent entertainment cost $40,000. But the Van Flams claim that theirs cost $60,000. Yes. But an affidavit will go with our figures.—Washington Star.

A MARVELLOUS FOOD TRIUMPH.

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Professor W. M. Williams, M. D., of London, England, the greatest living scientist in the chemistry of foods, in "The Chemistry of Cookery," says: "By mixing malt with a cereal in proper proportions an excellent and easily digested food is obtained, and one which I strongly recommend for invalids as well as for strong people."

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LUNENBURG FISHING FLEET

Bankers of One Nova Scotia County Far Outnumber All New England's.

From Halifax Herald.

The Bank fishing in the county of Lunenburg, from a small beginning, has increased until today this county stands preeminently at the head of that business on the continent.

In 1865 the Lunenburg banking fleet consisted of four small vessels which fished on the Banks only during April and May, after which they went to Labrador for the remainder of the fishing season. From that insignificant attempt at Bank fishing, the industry has developed to the splendid proportions we find it at the present time.

Bank fishing in those early days was done from the deckhand lining, so called, although Yankee and Western Nova Scotia vessels at that time did trawl fishing in a small way, by the method known as "hauling and setting."

Mr. Benjamin Anderson who was the master of one of those first vessels, can truthfully be said to be the pioneer trawler and the father of Bank fishing as carried on from this county at present.

About the year 1871 he fitted the schooner Dielytris with dories and trawls, and decided to spend the whole season on the banks instead of going to Labrador as formerly.

He saw other fishermen using the trawl "hauling and setting," and he conceived the idea that that method could be improved on, and by experimenting, evolved the "under-running" method of trawl fishing as used today by the Lunenburg fleet. It might be said that the introduction of that easy and scientific way of fishing has been the lever which has raised Lunenburg to the prominence she now occupies.

Mr. Anderson was successful, others quickly followed, the fleet increased year by year, and is still growing. Mr. Anderson followed fishing up to about 12 years ago, when he retired, and is today enjoying the fruits of his labors. He earned for himself more than a local reputation as the pioneer trawler and a most successful fisherman.

From that small beginning thirty years ago, has grown the splendid fishing industry of Lunenburg county which this year consisted of a fleet of 158 vessels, employing 2,745 men.

Gloucester and other New England towns about fifteen years ago, had some 200 vessels, employing 3,800 men, engaged in salt cod fishing. Last year that fleet consisted of about 60 vessels and 1,000 men, and it is said these are fishing with no profit, which will tend to lessen that fleet, while ours continues to grow steadily. We have no great manufacturing, mining or farming interests, but the heritage of the sea is ours, and "what we have we'll hold." No other section of the continent can compete with us. So long as the succulent codfish frequent the banks, our men and vessels will be there to catch them. Judging from experience, the fish are there for all time. Our fishermen found the fish as plentiful the past season as in any previous year, (a report from Yankee fishermen to the contrary, notwithstanding.) It would take a generation for any other section to develop the class of men suitable for bank fishing. Our men are born, bred and reared to the calling, usually making their debut as "throaters" or "headers" when mere boys.

They are a "home" people, and few, if any, of our fishermen go from the country to fish in foreign vessels. From these original German farmers who settled in Lunenburg county some 148 years ago, have come those hardy men of the sea who are equal, if not superior, to any other class of working men in the world.

A more intelligent, industrious, courageous, temperate and moral people as a whole cannot be found. The splendid churches in every town and village in the county emphasize the latter fact. In the spring, when some fifteen hundred men at one time are about our streets where the ardent is easily procurable, drunkenness and quarreling are rare.

The toilers of the sea are everywhere a people renowned for industry and courage, daily risking their lives with no great pecuniary reward. Our fishermen are no exception. The splendid cottages owned and occupied by our fishermen throughout the county testify to their frugality and industry.

They are as a class, intelligent readers, generally well informed and ready to adapt any improved method to their work. Men from amongst them occupy positions in town and county government with credit to themselves and their constituents.

Perhaps, before closing this article, it would be well to endeavor to give an idea of how the bank fishing industry is conducted. All the essential elements of co-operation exist, in the way the business is carried on. The owners furnish the vessel's fishing outfit and provisions, and receive one-half the catch. The men fish on shares, the cook and two boys being the only hired hands. The captain, or "skipper," as he is called, receives an equal share along with the men, besides a per centage of from two and one-half to four per cent commission on the value of the gross stock. The business is fairly remunerative for the time employed, $200 being about an average share per man for the season, $350 being the maximum, and $150 the minimum.

All the captains and many of the men are stock-holders in the vessels in which they fish, giving them a double interest in first trip. The fleet usually starts about the about the 20th of September, although fist of April and continues fishing up to many arrive home with full fares the first part of September.

Winter fishing is not prosecuted from this country, it being considered too dangerous to property and life for the remuneration. The men are occupied when not fishing in various ways, such as ship-building, lumbering and farming, fish-drying, seagoing, and shore-fishing.

The total catch for the past season was about 245,000 quintals, valued at $980,000.

WM. C. ACKER.

FACTS ABOUT FINLAND.

Observations of a Recent Visitor to That Country.

From London News.

Those who may still be under the delusion that Finland is a sort of swamp of tar and timber, pervaded with an odor of fish oil, should read Mr. Harry de Windt's "Finland as It Is," just published by Mr. Murray. The Grand Duchy—as everybody who has traveled in it can testify—is one of the most attractive and advanced countries in Europe. Much of its scenery is lovely in the extreme. The country is a sportsman's paradise. It is within easy reach, and its railway fares are the cheapest in the world. Says our author: "You may obtain a circular ticket over the whole Finnish railway system for about 30 shillings, and thus travel 1,700 miles for the price of a return ticket between London and Hastings." It is an instance of the irony of history that the Grand Duchy of Finland, robbed of its home rule independence in February, 1899, should at this time, in respect of education, intelligence, industry, character, the arts and the graces of civilized life, be far ahead of the Empire into which it has been absorbed. Finland prospered greatly under the home rule system granted to it in perpetuity by Alexander I. in 1809, the year of its annexation to the Russian empire. Nicholas 1 assailed the liberties guaranteed to the Finns, and retrogression set in. Revival followed the restoration of old rights by Alexander II. and his successors. Nicholas II. has completed the work begun by the first of his name; and one of the results has been an increased volume of emigration to America. It is a sad story, this trampling upon the liberties of a little nation of between two and three millions, who have been the most loyal of the Czar's subjects. Race hatred is now seen to be one of the fruits of the manifesto of 1899. "Russians in Helsingfors are rigorously excluded from social functions, or from any entertainments organized by Finlanders." Mr. de Windt repeats a story, which we have heard before, to the effect that "at a ball recently given by the governor of Finland, Gen. Bobrikoff, on the occasion of his daughter's birthday, that young lady was compelled to sit out the whole evening, and eventually retired in tears from the ballroom." Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is one of the most fascinating places in Europe. The author is enthusiastic in the praises of the beauty, enterprise and culture of this slumless Finnish city. Helsingfors has its university, with a thousand students, including women. Many of these women students have graduated in science, art and medicine.

"It seemed strange at first to see young girls walking about in white velvet caps, like those worn by the students at Bonn and Heidelberg, but the women of Finland have reached a stage of emancipation as yet unknown in any other country. They have, it is true, no political rights, but are frequently employed in government service, while as regards mental and even physical employment there is very little difference here between the sexes. * * * The women here are certainly as well, if not better, educated than those of any other European country. They are well-read, musical and artistic, generally acquainted with two or three languages, and thoroughly posted in the home and foreign topics of the day."

However, the ease with which divorce may be procured in Finland is worthy of the most "advanced" of American States. If the husband disappears for a year the wife has simply to advertise for him thrice in the papers, whereafter, if there be no response, she is free to remarry. The same law holds good in the case of a deserted husband. Our author, who is benevolently desirous of introducing health and pleasure seekers to a "play-ground" that is all but untrodden, supplies an appendix containing references to hotels, as well as to places of business and depots for sporting equipments. It will astonish most people to learn how variously and completely the smaller Finnish towns are provided with the requisites and even the luxuries of the civilized West. Helsingfors is a sort of miniature Paris In the little town of Vasa the shops are distinctly good, far better than those usually found in an English town of the same size and importance. In the principal streets you can purchase anything from an automobile down to a celluloid collar as easily as in London or New York, and at much the same price."

The touring agencies of England have not established themselves in Finland, but in Helsingfors there is a native body known as the "Finnish Tourist Association," especially organized for the guidance of foreign travelers.

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VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Steamer Charmer leaves Victoria daily at 1 p. m. Leaves Vancouver daily at 1:15 p. m.

NORTHERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.
S. S. Tees leaves Victoria at 11 p. m., 1st and 15th of month. Leaves Vancouver at 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.
For Alert Bay, Fort Rupert, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Bella Bella, China Hat, Lowe Inlet, Skeena River, Metlakatlah, Port Simpson, Naas River and intermediate ports, calling at Bella Coola and Skidegate, once a month.

VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE
Steamer Princess Louise leaves Victoria Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster Wednesday and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Mayne, Steveston and Gulchon.

WESTMINSTER - CHILLIWACK ROUTE.
Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. Leaves Chilliwack Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

N. WESTMINSTER-STEVESTON ROUTE.
Steamer Beavef leaves New Westminster at 2 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 7 a. m., Friday, at 6 a. m., and Saturday at 6 p. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Steveston.

WEST COAST ROUTE.
Steamer Queen City leaves Victoria 1st, 10th and 20th day of month for Port Renfrew, Carmanah, Cla-oose, Dodge's Cove, Ecole, Alberni, Sechart, Ucluiet, Clayoquot and Ahouset; for Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th of each month.

The Company reserves the right to change this table at any time without notice.
For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate an Association with the objects of promoting the study of financial and mathematical science and accountancy and for that purpose to establish such educational agencies as may be expedient; to establish different classes of members and to settle the terms and conditions of the same, to grant diplomas to its members; to affiliate with any institution having the same or similar objects; to hold and dispose of real and personal property; to make bylaws for the proper management of the affairs of the Association, and to do all other acts necessary to carry out the objects aforesaid.

CHRYSLER & BETHUNE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1901.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

How Newfoundland Is Suffering From French Encroachments.

From Shoe and Leather Journal.

The modus vivendi under which the French have continued, since the lapse of the treaty, to exercise their pretensions on the north and west shores of Newfoundland, ceased on December 31st last, and thus far no further arrangements have been made to continue. It is to be sincerely hoped that the island will secure permanent relief from an incubus that has for years retarded her development. From being originally a concession to the French fishermen of St. Pierre and Miequelon, allowing them to land and cure fish caught on the shores of Newfoundland, these French interlopers gradually claimed the sole right to fish along the shores in question, and forbade the inhabitants of the island landing on their own shores. They carried their arrogance still further, and when the lobster industry started, included lobster fishing in these privileges, and compelled the removal of several canneries. Through a desire to avoid conflict with France, and a belief that the matter involved was not of sufficient moment to regard seriously, the injustice has been allowed not only to exist, but to grow more flagrant. It is to be hoped that notwithstanding the untowardness of the situation at present, Great Britain will not further perpetuate a state of affairs that is necessarily promoting bitterness and disloyalty in the colony.

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Pretorian, Allan Line	Jan. 18th.	Jan. 20th
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Garth Castle, Beaver Line	Jan. 31	
Lake Ontario, Beaver Line	Feb. 14th.	
Lake Superior, Beaver Line	Feb. 28th.	

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Dominion, Dominion Line	Feb. 1st

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Ivernl, Cunard S. S. Co.	Jan. 25th
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Lucania, Cunard S. S. Co.	Feb. 15th
Germanic, White Star Line	Jan. 22nd
Oceanic, White Star Line	Feb. 5th
Philadelphia, American Line	Jan. 22nd
St. Paul, American Line	Jan. 29th
Anchoria, Anchor Line	Feb. 25th
Furnessia, Anchor Line	Feb. 8th
Lahn, Hamburg-American Line	Jan. 25th
Columbia Hamburg-American Line	Jan 30th
Ailer, Hamburg-American Line	Feb. 8th
Cassel, North Germar Lloyd	Jan. 30th
Kronprinz Wilhelm, North German Lloyd	Feb. 4th
La Champagne, Champagne Generale Transatlantique	Jan. 30th
L'AQINTAINE	Feb. 6th

For rates and all information apply to H. H. ABBOTT, Agent for all lines, C. P. N. Office.
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S. S. SIERRA for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Thursday, February 6.
S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Feb. 15, 2 p. m.
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Tartar	March 10
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Empress of Japan	April 14.

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FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

Moana	Feb. 7
Miowera	March 7
Aorangi	April 4

And every four weeks thereafter.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
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COTTAGE CITY, 6 a. m., Jan. 1, 16, 31, Feb. 15.
And Every Fifth Day Thereafter.
Leave Seattle.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
7 PER CENT DEBENTURES.
NINTH ANNUAL DRAWING
The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next:
Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.
Fifty debenture numbers:
10, 52, 148, 176, 237, 260, 311, 335, 379, 442, 15, 91, 149, 192, 243, 277, 325, 361, 394, 456, 39, 103, 155, 202, 252, 279, 328, 369, 401, 480, 46, 132, 165, 210, 254, 287, 330, 374, 416, 494, 51, 135, 171, 214, 266, 308, 331, 378, 425, 496.
Fifty debentures at $500.00 each, $25,000.
The above-mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, amalgamated with the Bank of British Columbia at Victoria, B. C.
For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Limited.
F. W. VINCENT, Secretary.
(Countersigned) W. H. LANGLEY, Victoria, B. C., Notary Public.
Victoria, B. C., January 24th, 1902.

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Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1902.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad St. - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

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No advertisement charged to account for less than one dollar.

PAY OF ALDERMEN.

Alderman Barnard has moved for the abolition of pay to aldermen. It is hardly correct to call the $370.00 which they receive "pay." We believe it is not regarded as remuneration, but as a sort of compensation for loss of time. It is hardly that. The council meets in regular or special session, we are told, on an average, three times a week, or one hundred and fifty times a year, so that the compensation is about $2.00 a session, which is too small to be of special moment to any of the members of the Council, and would be quite ridiculous if it was given as pay for services rendered. We do not suppose for a moment that any persons offer for seats at the Council for the sake of the pay attached to the position, or that there is a member of the present Board, even though he may vote for the continuance of the allowance, who will do so because he personally wants the money. Doubtless, when any one of them gets his check, he finds it useful. Most people are not averse to getting money to which they are legally entitled, but we do not think that the fact that some remuneration is attached to the position secures the city the services of better men than would be available if aldermanic services had to be rendered gratuitously. The Western idea seems to be that the public should pay for all services rendered, even if the amount paid is small in comparison with the work done. There is in consequence a lack of that kind of public spirit which leads men in the United Kingdom, and in some parts of Eastern Canada, to give their time to the public without exacting any remuneration. This principle is specially marked in provincial matters, and is what makes the cost of the administration of justice so great here. Men do not recognize any duty to the community, and so have to be paid salaries for doing what in the East is done for a fee that is little more than a mere compensation for expenses out-of-pocket. Therefore, the suggestion that aldermen should act without any pay whatever will be regarded as something of a new departure, although at one time, and it is not so very long ago, no remmuneration was attached to the position here. The Colonist does not like to start an agitation for other people to work for nothing. It recognizes how very easy it is to be generous at other people's expense; but the matter having been brought up, we are free to express an opinion upon it, and that opinion is that the city would not lose in the character of its aldermen or get less efficient service, if a decision were reached to do away with the remuneration. These observations do not apply to the office of mayor, which makes constant and continuous demands upon the incumbent's time, and imposes upon him certain public duties of a social kind that call for more expenditure than it would be reasonable to ask a mayor to pay out of his own pocket.

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST.

Our esteemed evening contemporary has a wonderful nose for mares' nests. It has found a very pretty one, which is made up of a heterogeneous mass of assumptions. The Times professes to be of the impression that Mr. Barnard's candidature was part of a deep laid plot, in which Sir Hibbert Tupper, Col. Prior and Mr. Dunsmuir were all mixed up, the object being two-fold. Mr. Barnard's election was to be the preliminary step towards the candidature of Col. Prior for the vacant seat in the legislature, and the Colonel was not "to remain a mere man in the ranks." He was, however, to efface himself, so far as federal politics are concerned, to make room for Sir Hibbert as the Conservative leader from the West, and the latter was to make better terms for the province his platform in his fight for supremacy. Mr. Dunsmuir's contribution to this scheme was the publication of his letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that to the Editor of the Colonist. There are four people to whom this will be news. They are Mr. Barnard, Col. Prior, Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Dunsmuir. That no such scheme was ever dreamed of, except by those amiable people who delight in putting two and two together and making five of them, hardly needs to be stated, and yet to permit such a pure invention to go uncontradicted might lend color to it. For this reason we take this opportunity of saying that our contemporary has been indulging in a sort of political pipe-dream, and that there is not the slightest foundation for what it professes to have discovered. Mr. Barnard was a candidate for election because his party had decided to contest the seat and had chosen him as standard-bearer. Col. Prior assisted him in the fight for the same reason that Sir Hibbert Tupper did, that is, because he is an active Conservative. Mr. Dunsmuir did not print his letters with a desire to bring about Mr. Barnard's election. There is no plot. There never was any plot.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The attention of home-seekers in other parts of America is being directed to British Columbia, and there seems to be a good prospect of some new settlements being established at an early day in portions of the province now practically unoccupied. We have felt satisfied that it was only a matter of time when this would be the case. Good land is becoming scarce outside of Canada, that is, of course, in North America, and the people of this Continent do not take kindly to the idea of going elsewhere with their families. It has been clear for some time that many people from the United States would seek homes in Canada. The movement into the prairie region began a few years ago and is gaining in momentum. Not many agricultural settlers have as yet sought British Columbia from the United States, but a beginning was made last year, and the chances are that we will have a great many of such people with us in the very near future. They will make excellent settlers, for the reason that they belong to the class which looks upon the ownership of land as the one great desideratum, and with ownership in their minds is associated the idea of cultivation in a businesslike way. The number of such people available in Canada for the opening of a new country strictly from an agricultural point of view is not large. Most of our people, who carry on farming as a business and who would be adapted to colonization work, are already provided with farms. There is in no part of the Dominion any pressure for homes, such as exists in very many parts of the United States. The settlers who come to this province from the United Kingdom are not as a rule a class which cares to take up a new tract of country and devote itself to building up a new community. There are exceptions, but it is not disparagement to say that the English idea of farming in a new country is generally not of a type that is adapted to the peculiar necessities of this province. The people who come here from the United States have either had experience in pioneer work or are the sons of men who have had it. They are accustomed to the privations and difficulties of frontier life, or they have learned from their parents that these are only the preliminaries to prosperity. If we could get the same class of men from the Eastern Provinces it would be preferable, but there is not sufficient of them to draw upon.

It has been asked in Great Britain if the settlement of people from the United States in Canada will not be likely, in course of time, to tend towards the annexation of the Dominion to the United States. We think that experience furnishes a negative answer to this question. A good many people from the United States have already settled in Canada, and some of them occupy places of great influence, but no one ever hears of them as advocates of annexation. In point of fact, the conditions of life in Canada are such that when once a man has become familiar with them, he has no desire to change them for anything else. Our institutions are so well established, and give such a large measure of liberty and security to all, that they find no greater admirers than intelligent people from the United States, who have had opportunities for observing them. We believe that if five million people from the United States were to settle in Canada in the next ten years, annexationists would be just as scarce in the country in 1912 as they are today. The effect of such an immigration would be to cement the ties of friendship between the two countries, but not to weaken in any way the relations of Canada to the Empire. For this reason we should welcome settlers from the United States.

Dr. McEachern, chief veterinary for the Dominion government, has resigned. Few public servants have given as great satisfaction to those coming in contact with them as Dr. McEachern, and it is highly satisfactory to know that his services will continue to be available in an advisory capacity.

The decoration of the statue of Charles I. seems to people in this part of the world a piece of folly. If Edward VII. was to act as the first Charles did, the very people, who regard the latter as a martyr, would be the first to protest.

INDIAN RIVER.

The article in yesterday's Colonist in regard to the conglomerate beds of the Indian River district, which lies not far from the Klondike, aroused a great deal of interest, and the intelligence in regard to the alleged discoveries there is attracting the attention of the press everywhere. A certain degree of suspicion attaches in the minds of most people to mid-winter stories of gold discoveries, but there are some things which are calculated to create the impression that this particular story may have a very solid foundation. It has been known for two years that a large area of gold-bearing conglomerate was to be found in the Indian River valley. The officials of the White Pass Route looked into the matter to some extent, and have always said that the only open question was the richness of the deposit, upon which point there was not enough evidence to warrant an expression of opinion. The claim is now made that the richness can be demonstrated beyond all question. The evidence available from other sources points to the probable existence in the Yukon country of beds of auriferous conglomerate. The Klondike placers are, in some cases, underlaid with what is said to be this formation, and mineral claims have been in many instances staked over the placer claims. One is therefore naturally predisposed to concede the probability of the discovery of such reefs exposed on the surface. It has been contended by some miners that the placers of Klondike are really only disintegrated conglomerate, the disintegration being due to the action of frost and water, and it may be argued from this hypothesis that if the conglomerate occurred in ledges not likely at any time with the present geological period to have been covered with water, the chances are that they would remain unaffected by the frost. That very great interest attaches to the discoveries claimed to have been made in the Indian River district must be admitted. If there exists there a large body of gold-bearing conglomerate that will repay working, the whole future of the Yukon will be revolutionized.

The Times draws attention to the fact that Mr. Sutherland, the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was elected without opposition. The same happy fate awaited a Minister of any department in Victoria. Mr. Sutherland's majority of 1,002 at the general election also afforded a reason why no one would care about opposing him at a by-election.

Victoria's little winter has so far been very enjoyable, and now you find people who say that if we could only have about a month of snow and frosty weather as it comes, and, therefore, it's city would be quite perfect. That's true philosophy. You've got to take the weather as it comes, and, therefore, it's a good plan to hold that what you get is just what you wanted.

The New Zealand proposal to give a preference in the tariff to British goods carried in British ships is undoubtedly a step in advance of the Canadian plan, which makes no distinction between the nationality of the ocean carriers. Now that the British preference is an established part of our fiscal system, Sir Wilfrid Laurier might do worse than engraft upon it the New Zealand feature.

That death constitutes a breach of promise of marriage, for which an action will lie, is the conclusion reached by an Iowa court. Hitherto it has been generally thought that death put an end to all contracts, which were absolutely personal in their nature. That is to say, if the contract is one that the executors of a deceased person could not perform, the estate was not liable. To make death actionable is to add to its terrors.

The Colonist has been asked why the Quadra has not been sent out to cruise along the Island coast in search of the Condor. The explanation is that the Quadra is undergoing her annual repairs, and her machinery is so dismantled that it would be quite a serious matter to get her ready for sea. Of course, if there were no other vessels available for the search, the Department would doubtless have ordered the Quadra to sea, no matter how it might have upset the arrangements for her repair, but the work to which she would have been assigned is already being done, and there was no need to send her out. If she had gone, she would have still had to undergo repairs, and the time at her disposal for her regular work is none to great.

A correspondent writes from Esquimalt to say that the Condor's sister ship, Rosario, is now on the China station. Our information is that there were seven ships of the Condor's class laid down about the same time, one of which, the Wasp, went to sea and was never again heard of. Our correspondent also objects to the publication of news about the missing ship or about the failure of the searching vessels to obtain any news. Undoubtedly the subject is an exceedingly painful one to those who have friends or relatives, whose fate is involved with that of the Condor; but everything relating to the missing vessel is of great public interest and its publication cannot properly be withheld. It would be a strange thing, if when the London newspapers cable to Victoria for every scrap of information on the subject, the Victoria papers should refuse to print what they may learn.

The inward effects or humors are worse than the outward. They weaken all the organs, inflame the mucous membrane, cause catarrhal troubles, and endanger the whole system.
Hoods Sarsaparilla eradicates all humors and cures all their effects.
It's the great alterative and tonic medicine whose merit has been everywhere established.
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Carpets Furniture, Linoleums, Boots and Shoes, Millinery, Mantles, Hosiery and Underwear, Clothing, Staples, including a large reserve stock in cellar, Whitewear (30 cases of which came in just before fire), Gloves, Dress Goods, Silks, etc.
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SCHMIDT & HANKE will open for business on January 11th.
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Very best articles and lowest prices. Good service. free delivery.

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For particulars, apply to Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, McGregor Block, Victoria.

TO INVESTORS;
The majority of towns in British Columbia depend on the mineral resources in their vicinity, whether of coal, gold, silver or copper. When the extraction of these from the earth ceases to be a profitable investment, the value of the real estate in such towns ceases, but with a Smelting industry to support a town, when same is situated on the sea, on which cargoes of ore can be brought from any port in the universe, the permanency of the town is assured, and as the mineral resources of the Northwest of America are developed, the smelter plant at Crofton will be enlarged and so increase the value of the real estate

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PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analyzed. Control Assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
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Victoria, Opposite Driard Hotel.



Rubber Sponges

THE NEWEST!
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THE MOST DURABLE!
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Hold a large quantity of water and are excellent for face massage.

Prices 75c., $1.25, $1.50 each.

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Tools for the boys at Cheapside.

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The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices Bound Poet's Presentation Volumes and Juvenile Books. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

Fresh oolichans at Brown & Cooper. *

Water pipes repaired by Clarke & Pearson, 17 Yates street.

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Waste Paper and Desk Baskets, Shannon Files, Binding Cases, Inks, Rubber Bands, or anything you require for the office.
See our 1,000 page Letter Copying Books for $2.00.

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Cheap Fuel.—Coke reduced to $3.50 per ton or cash at the Gas Works.

Our carpet sale has created quite an interest; it will, however, be to your own personal interest to buy some of our beautiful goods at the reduced prices. This is our stock-taking sale. *

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The latest and best for shotguns and rifles at

John Barnsley & Co.
115 Government Street.

Kodaks and Films

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer roquois every Monday and Thursday. Single fare $1,50; Return good for ten days $2.50.

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government street, and be convinced. J. Sehl, mgr.*

The famous "Doulton Improved Carriage or Bed" warmer can be purchased at Weiler Bros., and nowhere else. *

Victoria Terminal railway is now reaching completion, being within a short distance of the Capital Cigar factory, 23 Johnson street. The increased demand for the Capital Cigars is sufficient recommendation for their good quality Keep yourself stocked, orders received by mail promptly filled. *

Wanted—Citizens of Victoria to know the European Moving Picture Co., who took local pictures, have returned and are now showing on Yates street.

Colwood Ice.—Referring to the letter published in the Colonist yesterday morning regarding skating at Colwood, Mr. Courtenay, of the E. & N. railway says he made the announcement on the strength of a telephone message from Colwood saying that the skating there was all that could be desired.

Wharf at Crofton.—The last issue of the Canada Gazette contains a notice that the Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining company has filed plans with the Dominion Department of Public Works for the construction of a wharf on the south half of section one, range 11, Chemainus district.

PING PONG RACKETS

With calfskin heads, regulation size, strong, durable; manufactured for sale by C. A. Lombard, 95 Fort street.

Have You Seen the Latest Hats?

....THE....

"San-Toy"

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Absolutely the most stylish Hats in the market.
Come in PEARLS, STEEL AND BLACK.
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Men's Furnishers and Hatters, 89 Douglas Street.

DRILL HALL CONCERT

TOMORROW NIGHT.

Regimental Band—Basket Ball

JAMES BAY VS. FERNWOOD

LOCAL NEWS.

Vital Statistics.—There were 43 births, 19 deaths and 3 marriages registered during January.

Daughters of Pity.—The Daughters of Pity will meet at the City hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Fraternal Visit.—Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will pay Victoria lodge, No. 1, the mother lodge of this jurisdiction, a fraternal visit this evening.

Marine Firemen.—A meeting of the marine firemen is called for Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at Labor hall, corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, to discuss important business.

Dominion Election.—Mr. John Bell, returning officer, will open the ballot boxes and declare the result of Tuesday's election, in the Market hall, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Police Court.—A drunk forfeited $2.50 in the police court yesterday morning, and the boy who was convicted of stealing some cloth was bound over to keep the peace for two years, himself in $100 and his parents for a like sum.

New Bank Officers.—The Royal Bank of Canada, whose advertisement appears in another column of this paper, will remove to the new and commodious premises, corner of Government and Fort streets, in a few days.

Jewish Services.—Divine service will be held at Synagogue Emanuel, corner Blanchard and Pandora, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Rev. Montague N. A. Cohen will preach on "The Mission of Israel." The fourth Historical lecture will be given on Saturday morning during the service, subject "Rabbi Indah the Prince of the Compilation of the Mishna."

Mrs. Fairfull Dead.—Margarite Boucher Fairfull, late of Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland, died at the family residence, Fairfield, Foul Bay, on the 28th January, aged 72 years. She leaves a family of eight—five daughters and three sons. Three of the daughters reside in Victoria, and are married; the other two reside in Scotland, the sons all being well known and respected residents of this city. The funeral will take place from the family residence at 2 p. m. today, Friday.

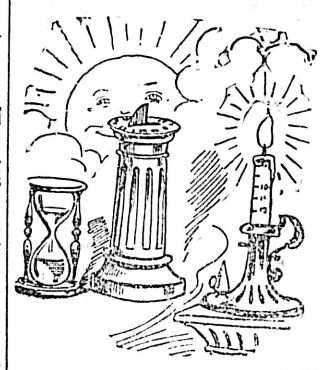
Suicide at Angeles.—The steamer Garland, on her arrival from Port Angeles yesterday, brought news of the suicide of T. Mona, a saloon keeper of the port across the Straits. Mona, who had been despondent lately, sat in an arm chair in his saloon on Wednesday morning, and taking a 44 calibre revolver, placed the muzzle against his forehead just above the top of his nose, and with both hands holding the revolver, fired the fatal shot, which tore a hole through his head and came out at the back of his skull. Mona had quarrelled with his wife shortly previous to the tragedy. The funeral of the unfortunate man will take place today.

"Nell Gwynne."—Clara Mathes and her company of actors will commence an engagement at the A. O. U. W. hall on Monday, in the well known comedy drama, "Nell Gwynne." It is a story full of pictures of the revels of court and playhouse in the latter half of the 17th century; of the comedies of Whitehall, the King's Highway, the Three Bottles tavern, the King's Guards, of the tragedies of taproom, ante-chamber and throne-room; of the ambitions, jealousies, politics and chicanery of the nobility. It is an old-time fact in present day tones, a comedy duel between tears and laughter, with two kings—Will Shakespeare and Charles II.—as the fencers, and an empress—Nell Gwynne—as the prize.

The Missing Condor.—The arrival of the survey ship Egeria and the United States revenue cutter Grant from the West Coast is being looked for with interest, for it may be that they will bring further news that will give a clue to the possible fate of the Condor. The Egeria was to bring the boat found at Ahousett back to Esquimalt. This boat, which may be the only thing belonging to the Condor given up by the sea, was evidently swept from its lashings on the warship by the high seas, for the fact that the iron gripes were still on the boat shows that the sailors did not launch the boat, for had they done so the gripes would have been removed. The boat had without doubt been carried away from its lashings, which are securely fastened when the warships leave for sea.

Victoria Building Society.—The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Victoria Building society was held last night in Sir William Wallace hall, with the president, W. W. Northcott, in the chair, for the purpose of receiving the directors', auditors' and secretary's reports, together with the balance sheet for 1900. The financial statement and various reports were adopted without comment, which went to show that shareholders were satisfied with the year's results. The election of officers then took place and resulted in the following members being elected by acclamation as a board of management: W. W. Northcott, A. Stewart, G. A. Carleton, J. Fullerton, W. J. Anderson, G. W. Anderson and William Atkins. At a subsequent meeting of the board, W. W Northcott was re-elected president; A. Stewart, vice-president (re-elected), and John Taylor was re-appointed surveyor, and Fell & Gregory were re-appointed solicitors. Reverting to the general meeting, A. St. G. Flint was elected secretary; J. E. Church and W. Scoweroft were re-elected auditors, after which the 85th drawing for appropriation was held, the following members being the drawing committee: G. A. Gardiner, G. W. Anderson and Major J. Wilson. The drawing resulted in favor of No. 6, as follows: 6A and B were withdrawn, 6C and D went to Mrs. F. A. E. Sargison. A second drawing was then held, resulting in No. 47-47A and B, secured by John Taylor; 47C was withdrawn and 47D was won by Alex. McGregor.

B. & K. Accurate Time...



The ancient methods of timekeeping were picturesque, but would be useless in the present age, which requires great accuracy to enable one to keep engagements, and to catch trains and tram cars. We have watches in gold, gold-filled, silver, nickel and steel cases at prices from $2.50 to $250, which we guarantee will keep correct time, and enable you to be punctual in keeping engagements.

C. E REDFERN, - 43 Gov't Street

INSURANCE ADJUSTED.

Spencer's Arcade Awarded $115,948 for Losses by Fire.

The insurance adjustors have made their final award with respect to the fire losses at Spencer's Arcade. They valued the stock on hand before the fire at $204,000 and fixed the losses sustained by the firm as follows:

The total insurance carried on the stock was $130,000, divided as follows:

Stock	$98,548
Fixtures	7,000
Building	10,400
Total	$115,948

Phoenix of London, $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Queen of America, $5,000; Union, $7,500; Western, $2,500; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $7,500; Anglo-American, $5,000; Scottish Union, $5,000; Aetna, $20,000; British America, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Insurance Co. of North America, $10,000; Liverpool & London & Globe, $10,000; National, $2,500; North British & Mercantile, $5,000; Norwich Union, $7,500; Connecticut, $10,000.

"THE CHIMNEY CORNER."

Successful Amateur Performance at Institute Hall Last Night.

Last night at Institute hall, a large audience was present to witness "A Chimney Corner," a charming little drama in two acts, which was presented by some of Victoria's leading amateurs. Mr. Frank Le Roy, as Peter Probity, the old chandler, was splendid, and his superb acting brought him rounds of applause. Soloman Probity (Capt. C. Royds), was also very good, and as a half-witted old man of 91, he created lots of laughter. Miss Dorothy Sehl, as Mrs. Probity, Peter's wife, was all that could be desired, and her make-up was excellent. The other members of the cast carried out their parts to perfection, and it is safe to say that those who witnessed the performance, were thoroughly satisfied with it. Messrs. McDonald and McMillen in banjo selections were very much appreciated, and the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Benedict Bantly rendered a couple of very pretty overtures.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

A. B. Gray, a Well Known Victorian, Dies at Nelson.

Another pioneer of British Columbia has been stricken down by death in the person of A. B. Gray, who has represented R. P. Rithet & Co. at Nelson for several years past. News of his death reached the city yesterday and caused much surprise and regret to his very large circle of friends in this city. Mr. Gray came to the province in 1862 and was one of those who took part in the first gold rush to Cariboo. Afterwards he held a position with the Victoria firm of John Wilkie & Co., and then removed to New Westminster, where he embarked in business on his own account. Returning to Victoria he established a retail dry goods business on Government street, which subsequently merged into a wholesale liquor and dry goods establishment on Wharf street, which he carried on successfully for many years. A season of depression caused him to lose heavily, and he was forced to retire from business, accepting a position with Rithet & Co., with whom he remained until his death.

Deceased was 61 years of age and a native of Ireland. His widow and one daughter reside in Victoria, and are prostrated with grief at the unexpected news of his demise. Another daughter and two sons, residents of the province, also survive him. The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

ENGINEERS WON.

Exciting Match of Association Football at Oak Bay Park.

The Association football match at Oak Bay park, between the marine engineers and shipmasters, yesterday afternoon, drew a large and enthusiastic audience. The engineers proved too strong for their opponents and won with a score of 2 goals to nil, but not without a very hard struggle. While not scientific, the game was extremely amusing. Some of the players were old hands, but their comrades were "green," and their mistakes and mishaps, while engaged in laudably striving their hardest for their respective sides, caused much diversion.

The engineers had a better forward line than their rivals, and although the shipmasters' goal-keeper did wonders, he was unable to stop three "lightning expresses," which were sent in at close range. The shipmasters' back division put up a very stubborn defence, and if their forward line had been stronger, the match would have been a very close one. The state of the ground made scientific play an impossibility.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Eagles grand masquerade ball, February 14.

LEDGERS
New Patent Ruled
Cash Books
3 Col., 4 Col., Etc.
AT
Pope Stationery Co.
Tel. 271. 119 Government St.

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HEISTERMAN & CO.
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PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

New Appointments, Notices and Announcements in This Week's Issue.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the board of examiners under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1901:

Joseph Phyx Planta, of Nanaimo, Nanaimo mine.

John Cunliffe, of Extension, Wellington (Extension) mine.

William Johnston, of Comox, Comox mine.

William Barton, of Fernie, Coal Creek mine.

Evan Evans, of Michel, Michel mine.

William Stainsby, of Morrissey, Morrissey mine.

The following appointments are gazetted:

George May Foster, of the City of Greenwood, M.D., C.M., to be a coroner for the province of British Columbia during the absence of Dr. R. W. Jakes from the said city.

Alexander Grant, of Van Anda, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Joseph Mackay, of the city of Vancouver, to be a deputy mining recorder for the Horsefly district in the Quesnel mining division, with sub-recording office at Harper's camp, and a provincial police constable.

Thomas Leslie Woolsey, of Craigellachie, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Charles Joseph Fagan, of the city of Victoria, M.D., to be a stipendiary magistrate for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay.

Regulations are promulgated relating to the examination of engineers under the provisions of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act; also the rules for the inspection of steam boilers and engines.

The International Mining & Development company, of Tacoma, is licensed to do business in the province, with head office at Duncans. T. J. Rhinehart, mine manager, is resident attorney for the company, which is capitalized at $1,000,000.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued to the Dulroonic Mines, limited, with a capital of $200,000, in 10 cent shares.

Morris Marks, clothier, Government street, Victoria, and Jacob Fleishman, of Vancouver, merchant, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors.

Spiritualism.—Geo. P. Colby, of Lake Helen, Fla., the inspirational speaker, whose extemporaneous addresses occasioned so much interest here a few years ago, will lecture at Labor hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets, Sunday, at 7:30 p.m. Admission free.

Teddy—I wish I hadn't licked Jimmy Brown this morning.
Mamma—You see now how wrong it was, don't you, dear?
Teddy—Yes, 'cause I didn't know till noon that he was going to give a party.—Ram's Horn.

RAILWAY TO THE KLONDIKE

Mr. J. A. Christie Tells of the Intentions of the New Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—"The Klondike Railway company will blow its whistle at the Forks next July." This is the statement of J. A. Christie, who is interested in the construction of the projected road. To the Colonist correspondent Mr. Christie said that Mr. E. C. Hawkins was the chief promoter of the new road. He had associated with him Vancouver, Seattle and Dawson men. The capital necessary to build the road was nearly all subscribed. The rails and ties have been ordered for 13 miles of road, with spurs to the mines, and the company were at present busy letting contracts of different kinds. The promotors of the road will be busy with the financial end of the scheme and the letting of contracts until March, when they would go in over the ice and prepare for the commencement of actual construction in April.

Work would commence at Klondike City, on the Yukon, opposite Dawson, where the company had a water frontage of 500 feet. The railway would be a three-foot gauge. The road has been already surveyed and found to be very feasible. In four months after the first sod is turned, the company will be carrying freight to the Forks and along the valley to the Bonanza, Eldorado and other mines. From there they would push on to the "Dome," or rising ground, which is the natural distributing point for all the mines, and the different camps may be reached by an easy incline. The "Dome" is but eight miles from the Forks and the company will be operating there this coming summer. Pushing on the construction work, they will reach Indian River, where it is expected that the summer will be too far advanced for further construction work. It is certain, however, that the road will be completed to the vast conglomerate deposits and rich placers of Indian River this coming summer. The Indian river is 10 miles from the "Dome," so that the entire length of the road to be built this coming season will be 30 miles straight away. All the camps, however, will be reached by spurs, the furthest away from the railway to be thus tapped being 10 miles. This new road has a charter to Stewart river and will be pushed through to the limit as fast as possible. The company will be hauling to Stewart river certainly not later than next season. The terminal will be on Stewart river, 100 miles back from Yukon river, and the road will go through a new and presumably rich tract of country. The company are relying upon the quartz mines for the permanency of their undertaking. As far as the immediate success of the railway is concerned it is anticipated that it will pay from the start, and will be a great boon to the country. The company's intention is to find an outlet to the coast via Fort Simpson by connection with the contemplated Kitimaat road, or by some other means. This is problematical. It is certain, however, that during 1902 the Indian River district will be tapped, and during 1903 the screech of the railway engine will echo over the waters of Stewart river for the first time.

The charter for the Klondike railway was originally obtained by Messrs. McLean Bros., of Vancouver, O'Brien, of Dawson, and others. Messrs. McLean Bros. have transferred their rights to the present holders, and there are absolutely no obstacles in the way of constructing the road.

Mr. Christie added, in conclusion, that he was sorry to see what he considered the reprehensible apathy of Vancouver and Victoria in not reaching out more for the trade of the Klondike. He thought that in this respect the iron men were more culpable than any other class. Seventy-five per cent. of the boilers, pumps, pipes and hoists which were being shipped to Klondike in a never ending procession, came from the States. He had often wondered why every iron man did not have a hustling agent on the spot to divert some of this trade to Canada, or, rather, prevent its continued diversion to the States. If the conglomerate beds in the Indian River district turned out as anticipated, a vast amount of machinery would be required, and the advent of the Klondike road meant that the amount of machinery going in would be increased by more than 50 per cent.

ATLIN TO LOG CABIN.

New Trail to Be Constructed by Lands and Works Department.

The Department of Lands and Works issued instructions yesterday for the laying out of a new trail from Atlin to Log Cabin, which has been in use for two winters, but has never been properly staked. This work is undertaken through the efforts of Mr. James Stables, member for the district, who came out over this trail a week ago, and was impressed with the necessity of having it definitely marked.

The trail will be distinctly marked at intervals of 25 to 50 yards on the lake as far as Tepee and through the timber to Log Cabin. Two bridges will form part of the route, one over the Tutchi and the other over Big Horn river. The total length of the trail will be 65 miles.

Eagles grand masquerade ball, February 14.

Second Annual Ball
—OF—
Post No. 1. Native Sons of British Columbia
—AT—
ASSEMBLY ROOMS
Friday, February 7th., 1902
Tickets, including lady and gentleman, $3.00; lady's ticket, $1.00.

Special Bargains
—IN—
LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAMOIS VESTS, CHEST PROTECTORS, ETC.
Protect yourself in time!
Don't fail to try our Compound Cough Syrup. A sure cure for Coughs, etc.
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New Creamery Butter 25c. per lb.
MOWAT & WALLACE GROCERS. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

CAMPBELL'S Special Prices for End of the Week

WARM WOOL CASHMERE HOSIERY.
5 pair for.....$1.00 3 pair for.....$1.00

WARM WOOL UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Vests; regular price 40c and $1.00. End of the Week price.....25c and 65c

WARM FUR-LINED GLOVES.
Regular price $1.25. End of the Week price.....75c

WARM WOOL GLOVES.
Regular prices 25c and 40c. End of the Week prices.....15c and 25c

CAPES, JACKETS AND COSTUMES
All at Special Prices for Friday & Saturday.

Come and See Our Prices For
Raincoats
DURING STOCK TAKING.
ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET CORNER BROAD

THE
Canadian Bank of Commerce
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 8,000,000
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AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over	70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

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Sheet Music and Music Books of all kinds. Get a Catalogue of our 10c. Sheet Music.
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We sell these at the United States price.
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Sole Agents. 44 Government St.

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LIVERY
Finest horses, buggies, phaetons and carts.
HACKS
Latest and up-to-date hacks, all fitted with RUBBER-TIRED WHEELS.
HEAVY TEAMING
Having greatly increased our stock of heavy teams, trucks and wagons, we are prepared to contract for hauling BRICKS, ROCK, GRAVEL, SAND, LUMBER or other material, at very low rates.
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JOHN HAGGERTY
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All kinds of heavy work done by truck carts and teams; also ploughing, day work or contracts, sand, gravel, black earth, stone and several good horses suitable for farm work for sale. Orders promptly executed. Telephone 702B.

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The "Livyeres" of Labrador

Miserable Condition of the Floating Population of Northeast Coast.

Know Nothing of Money and Live in the Most Abject Poverty.

St. John Correspondence of N. Y. Times.

The condition of the "livyeres," or permanent residents on the Labrador coast, is every year a cause of anxiety to the colonial government, because in the event of failure of the cod fisheries, relief has to be provided for them, the region producing nothing and there being no stores or depots where food can be procured, while an ice barrier shuts it off from the outside world for half the year. Almost every year a steamer has to be sent along the coast, her hold filled with stores, from which the most needy are supplied, and it is a task calling for the most careful attention and judgment, thoroughly to investigate these cases and apportion the allowances properly.

Labrador is a peninsula of 120,000 square miles, while its population consists of about 5,000 souls, of whom about 3,500 are whites and 1,500 Eskimos. As it is frequented only by the Newfoundland people, it has been under the jurisdiction of that colony for nearly ninety years.

The land seems accursed; it is bare of greenery and living things, a desolate, black wilderness of forbidding rocks and stunted forest growth, as if it had been thrown up in some past age by a volcanic eruption, and the premature cooling caused innumerable cracks in the crust, as the coast is seamed with hundreds of harbors and studded with islands by the thousand. These latter have been chosen, wherever suitable, as defences behind which to place a little settlement, the shelter thus afforded being of inestimable value when the wintry gales blow and the relentless ice-pack sweeps along the shore, destroying everything in its path. But this doubles the danger of navigating the region.

There are over a hundred fixed settlements from Battle to Nain, each having a resident population of five to twenty-five families. They are termed "livyeres" (live heres), to distinguish them from the mass of the Newfoundland fishermen who only frequent the coast during the summer fishing season, and are termed "floaters." It is doubtful if the world has the counterpart of this annual fishery migration. In June each year the inhabitants of the eastern coast of Newfoundland, to the number of some 25,000 people—men, women and children—start for Labrador to engage in the cod fishery. They load their schooners with their household goods, provisions and salt (for fish curing), and make their way to the harbors where they intend to fish, and there they remain until September or October, when they return to their homes again.

During this period the "livyeres" enjoy comparative comfort, for they can rely with certainty on enough food to keep body and soul together. It is when the "floaters" start for home that the misery begins. The "livyere" is always a fisherman, but the poorest of the order. He takes service with some well-to-do "floater," who provides him with a fishing outfit, boat, hooks and lines, and his catch he exchanges for food and raiment at prices that almost equal those of the Klondike. For his fish he receives only about $2 a quintal of 112 pounds, while for third-rate flour he pays $8 a barrel, sour molasses 60 cents a gallon, and musty tea 60 cents a pound. These form his staple articles of diet, together with cod, herring and shellfish.

Meat in any form, butter, milk, cheese and such like he never sees, from the cradle to the grave. Nor does he know what money means; he never handles a coin, and all his transactions are conducted by the principle of barter, a quintal of fish forming the standard of value. As regard clothing, the "livyere" and his family contrive to get along with perhaps less than any other civilized beings, and that, too, in the face of a thermometer that for eight months of the year never rises above zero.

The further north one goes, the more appalling becomes the condition of the coast folks, and if Dante could have imagined an inferno of ice, the circumstances here existing would have afforded him all the requisite material for a thrilling picture of ever-present misery. Pitched among the rocks in the little harbors are the rude homes of the "livyeres." In many places the fronts of the structures are upheld by posts, while the rears rest on convenient ledges, and ingress and egress are by means of ladders. Timbers securely stepped in heaps of great rocks are tightly wedged against the houses to prevent their being overthrown by the gales, while the roofs are lashed down with heavy ropes, which are to prevent some boisterous gust from uplifting the thatch. Troops of almost naked children gambol about and stare in amaze at the stranger who lands for a closer inspection of the place, and hordes of hungry dogs sniff at his heels, ready to sample his calves at the slightest provocation. Dirt, filth, misery, poverty—these are stamped across the face of every settlement visited.

A place called Boulter's Rock is without exception the worst human habitation that could be met with. It beats Connemara hovels, Achill mud houses, or West Hebrides crofter cottages easily. Imagine an ancient and rotten plank hut, scarcely up to the standard of a decent cow-pen, without door or windows. The "livyere," finding the interior too large, pulled down the ceiling, or part of it, and roughly dividend off one end. The inside held a decrepit stove and a wooden bunk or bed-place. The occupants, man and wife, had been married two years, and he had spent the whole time here fishing. Alongside was half a small hut, well grown with grass and moss outside, which they were slowly building to accommodate their anticipated family. Clothes were at a minimum, and of food they had barely enough to prevent immediate starvation. This hovel was perched on a barren rock over a rough harbor.

At Stag Harbor were a mother and seven children—the youngest four months old—and the father and eldest boy were away at another harbor. The woman said that they had only flour in the house for over a month. All they possessed was $40 worth of fish, which they had gone to barter for food for the long winter before them.

Rarely does one see a child with a boot on its foot, and as for the grown folk, their footgear was more an apology than otherwise.

Reaching Nain, which is an Eskimo settlement managed by Moravian missionaries, the correspondent found that they were in no need of assistance, so turned southward again. Each day the weather was becoming worse, and the poor "livyeres" were most pitiable in their distress. There is nothing on the coast to make life endurable to any civilized being, and one cannot but be amazed at the idea of English-speaking people spending a winter there, with such little prospect of anything but starvation as their portion. Of civilized beings who have never offended against the law, there is probably no class so utterly desolate as that which makes its voluntary residence in Labrador. Siberia, no doubt, has regions worse in the inflictions which man can endure, but for pure natural discomfort this takes the palm.

The coast has no civil administration. There are no laws, no police, no officials whatever. During the summer months the customs collector, who works along the shore in his revenue cruiser, has powers as a magistrate, and decides the disputes which are always cropping up among the thousands of fishermen located there, but for the rest of the year there is no recognized authority. There is not a road on the whole coast, nor a bridge, nor a public work of any kind. For the eight months of the winter there is no mail except a few letters which are forwarded by way of Quebec, along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, couriers taking them from point to point, but rarely ever proceeding beyond Battle Harbor. During this period the "livyeres" travel about by means of dogs and sleighs, but their only journeys are in quest of game, which is obtainable in the form of rabbits, bears and birds.

There is little or no dishonesty among them, because they have so little to steal, and they all become reduced to the same plane of misery, because if one has a pound of flour it is divided among his needy neighbors. The pitiless severity of winter bears most harshly upon the younger people, the children especially being susceptible to consumption and other diseases induced by their herding together and their wretched food. Until five years ago the condition of things in this respect was much worse than it is now.

About that time the English people were aroused to a sense of the misery endured by the thousands of Newfoundland fisherfolk during their sojourn on Labrador, and a branch of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen was formed on this bleak coast. This mission was originally established to work among the North Sea fishermen, and when its well-organized philanthropy made itself evident on Labrador, it was an incalculable benefit, to the women and children especially.

The industry of the coast has ceased to be sufficiently productive to insure a living for the settlers; the geographical situation of the territory precludes the prospect of any of the industries being engaged in, and the only alternative seems to be abandoning the coast to the Eskimos.

END OF THE WAR.

What a Correspondent on the Spot Says About It.

Edgar Wallace, the London Daily Mail war correspondent in South Africa, writes the following about the progress of the war:

England can help those who are doing her work in South Africa in many ways, but perhaps in none better than by looking what are disagreeable facts squarely in the face. If you at home can only make up your minds that nothing on the face of the earth can bring the war to an end before eight or nine months, and that even then the condition of the country will not be such as to allow of the withdrawal of any quantity of troops; that you must expect to have a large occupying army in South Africa for at least two years, and that then, and only then, can the war be said to be finished; if you make up your minds to wait that time, and are resolved not to grow impatient if the war is not rushed to a finish, if you are prepared to do this you can help considerably.

You may send us out fresh horses; you may send us out fresh men; you may send an extra hundred millions, but the war will not be rushed. The wearing out process is the only possible one. By great good luck we may get large bodies of Boers to fight and may gain decisive victories. By that same good luck we may succeed in cornering whole commandoes and removing at one stroke an entire Boer force from the field, but we cannot monopolize good fortune, and the chances are even that the Boers will catch us napping and Gough's reverse will be repeated.

If you were to grow impatient now and want to throw over the whole business—which you of course will not—your conduct would be perfectly reasonable. You have been deceived. From time to time you have been fed with such glowing accounts of our progress that you were within your rights in expecting a speedy termination. The optimistic speeches of cabinet ministers, the assurances of Pretoria, and the reflected cheerfulness of the faithful Pretoria correspondent have all tended to give you a wrong impression. You have never had the seriousness of the situation brought to your notice. When I was in Pretoria in May last I was told that the war would be all over in July—on July 10, to be exact. When I ventured to express my unbelief I was regarded almost as a pro-Boer. You must see the war through rose-colored glasses in Pretoria, and what you see you may record, and the more optimistic your wires are the better chance they have of passing the censor. Britain wants to know what is going on in South Africa and what are the prospects of peace.

Britain should know. The correspondent, be he general or press man, who leads the public to look for what cannot be is committing a worse crime than were he writing to the Times defending Boer brutality or rising at a peace congress to condemn his country.

What does the phrase "the end of the war" mean to you? It means one or more of three things. It signifies in your mind either (1) The date on which the legalized killing of men will cease in South Africa; (2) the date on which some one who is near and dear to you will be released from military service in South Africa; or (3) the date on which it ceases to be necessary to devote the funds of the nation to the up-keep of an army in the field other than the garrisons usually employed under ordinary peace conditions. And this is my estimate of the periods intervening between the present date and the three "ends" of the war:

(1) Nine months the "fighting end."

(2) Fourteen months the "military end."

(3) Two years the "financial end."

In making this estimate I know that I err on the side of optimism. Send us out men by all means, and horses for Heaven's sake, and spend as much money as you like, only be patient as you have always been; don't expect any quick result. If we out here know that you are prepared to wait grimly for a year or two, we—we generals and brigadiers and column commanders—we shall not get flurried or worried or lose our heads. Be patient; that is the best way you can help.

REMEMBER!

BIG REDUCTION SALE

Our Ten Per Cent Reduction Sale on All Lines

Starts Tomorrow

HASTIE'S FAIR, BOTTOM PRICE STORE

SOLDIERS OF EAST INDIES

How High Class Natives of That Country Are Trained for the Army.

From Montreal Gazette.

Among the signs of progress in India, under the present administration, may be mentioned the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps. This body of princes and nobles represents the native authority of a great part of India. There are 13 from Rajputana, and the Central States, two from Bombay states, one from the Punjaub, one from Hyderabad, and so on. Four of these are ruling chiefs, who wish to profit by the discipline of the corps. The others are from well known princely and noble families. Most of them have been educated at the chief's colleges at Rajkot, Ajmeer, Lahore and Indore. It is proposed to make such education in future the standard for selection, and in order to make the training at those institutions better adapted to the purpose of a recruiting ground for the cadet corps, certain changes will be introduced into the curriculum. There will be a winter camp for the corps at Meerut, and each cadet will be supplied with a charger. In camp living will be simple and discipline strict, but there will be no departure from caste rules. Drill, riding and military exercises will be combined with appropriate indoor instructions. On ordinary occasions the uniform will be plain, but a state dress will be used on ceremonial occasions. All the details of organization have been supervised by Lord Curzon himself. The summer station will be at Dehra. The object of the corps—to fit native men of rank for command in the Imperial army—will never be lost sight of, and the training will be thorough.

It is now fifty-one years—the period of Lord Roberts' Indian reminiscences—since the re-organization of the Indian army after the mutiny. A new native army, composed in part of loyal sepoys and sowars, mainly made up of Sikh, Goorkha, Pathan and other levies, with six British officers to each regiment, took the place of the old Bengal army. In Bombay and Madras little change was deemed necessary. An Indian police force was organized at the same time. Of 74 regiments of Bengal infantry entered on the establishment before the mutiny, only 11, exclusive of the Goorkhas and two mixed regiments, were maintained; of 18 regiments of regular cavalry, only 8; the Punjaub irregular force became the Punjaub frontier force; of the contingents from Gwalior, Oude, Loodlianah, Ramghur, etc., some were preserved, others allowed to drop out. The changes effected were all intended, and in general, as it proved, calculated, to increase the efficiency of the army as a whole and of the individual corps, and at the same time to render any return of the madness of 1857-8 impossible. The Bengal army of to-day comprises eleven regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a corps (five companies) of sappers and miners, and twenty-five battalions of infantry. In Madras there are three regiments of cavalry, a corps (nine companies) of sappers and miners, and thirty-two regiments of infantry. Bombay has eight regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a corps (five companies) of sappers and miners, and thirty-one regiments of infantry. The Punjaub command comprises fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps (five battalions) of artillery, and forty battalions of infantry. The Hyderabad contingent consists of six regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and six battalions of infantry. The chaplains and medical service may be taken for granted. There are also the bodyguards of the governor-general. With the British troops, the total force that defends India is not far from 225,000.

A considerable change has been made in the organization of the native force since 1860, when the reconstruction was begun. The apportionment of Europeans to native officers has been modified according to the judgment of the military authorities. For a good many years the rule was that a native cavalry regiment had a commandant, four squadron commanders, and four squadron inferior officers, who were Europeans, and four squadron leaders (ressaldars), four troop leaders (ressaldars), an adjutant (woordie-major), eight lieutenants (peinadars), and sixty-four sergeants (daffadars), of the native races. In infantry regiments a commandant, two wing commanders and five wing officers were Europeans; while eight captains (subadars), eight lieutenants (jemadars), forty sergeants (havildars), and forty corporals (naiacks) were of native origin. Troopers were called Sowars; infantry privates, sepoys or spahis.

Notwithstanding the terrible mutiny, for which it is admitted that lack of judgment on the part of the authorities and lack of forbearance on the part of officers have to bear some responsibility, the record of the native armies has, on the whole, been most creditable. From the capture and subsequent defence of Arcot in 1751, down to the latest border wars, native Indians of every breed and creed—but especially of the old fighting races—have rendered services to the British raj or rule which it would be ungrateful, as well as impolitic, to forget.

I should advise, said the polite croupier, as he raked in another stack of Lord Rosslyn's blue checks, that you take something for your system.—Baltimore American.

Doesn't it seem much stranger than driving a horse? inquired the girl she had out to ride.

Yes, admitted the girl who owned the automobile and was running it. I haven't yet gotten over the feeling that I ought to push on the lines.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Do Not Try To Cure Effects

Wisdom Directs You to Use

Paine's Celery Compound

To Get Rid of The Cause of Your Sickness.

To use medicine to cure effects instead of using Paine's Celery Compound to get rid of the cause, is great folly. Paine's Celery Compound will make you strong and well. All the while you are using it the nerves gain in power and strength, the digestive organs are fully toned, and lost health rapidly returns. It is folly to neglect what some call the insignificant ills, aches, pains and tired feelings that thousands of people experience at this time of the year. Paine's Celery Compound should be used at once to brace up the diseased nerves, purify the blood and fortify the system. Weak children, frail and weary women, and tired and brokendown men find a new and happy life after Paine's Celery Compound is used for a short time. Mrs. Laura Garland, Crawford St., Toronto, says:

"Your Paine's Celery Compound has most wonderfully improved my health. Before using it my appetite was poor—almost gone; I was also weak and debilitated, and suffered severely from pains in the head.

"Paine's Celery Compound certainly does all that is claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of the results received from it. I wish Paine's Celery Compound the success it so richly deserves."

MOTHERS' MEETING.

By Myrtle H. Winter.

IMPLYING, as they do, co-operation between home and school, mothers' meetings in connection with public school work are of interest to all who have given the subject of education any earnest study. All such must feel the need of more intelligent co-operation between parents and teachers if the best manhood and womanhood is to be reached by the children under their joint guardianship. We are certainly living in stirring times when the interest in vital things—those which make for the best life of which man is capable—is more general than ever before. All thinkers agree that in right education lies the remedy for evil, for suffering and for poverty. With all that the church, the school and the home—the three basal institutions of society—are doing, criminals and paupers are not disappearing from the face of the earth. Heretofore parents have felt the machinery, the institutional character, of the school so much that they have drawn the line of their responsibility at the door of the home. Teachers, as well, have too often considered the child as a mentality merely, and, faithfully training his intellectual being, have almost as faithfully neglected his moral and physical natures. With the realization of the unity and interdependence of the threefold nature of the child, and with the new ideals of education in the direction of the unfolding of latent and innate power to be, rather than training to do certain well-defined operations, has come a more intelligent supplementing of one another by church, home and school. Out of this has grown the "Mothers' Club."

Experience has shown that parental love does not necessarily give parental wisdom. Year after year, generation after generation, men and women have gained from experience knowledge which should be of untold value to those just entering upon the duties of home and parenthood. Yet all this fund of helpful experience is wasted, for each father and mother begins without any other equipment than love. They trust to instinct to know what is best, often entirely self-satisfied, confident in their ability to do for their children better than anyone can tell them. Is it any wonder that children grow up handicapped morally and physically? The Mothers' Club aims to help mothers of all classes to the highest and best thought on the physical, intellectual and moral development of the child. Its tendency is toward a broader and richer motherhood. It awakens the interest and quickens the sympathy in every question touching the welfare of the child. The reactionary value of this quickened thought on the mother's own character is incalculable. Froebel, Pestalozzi, all the great educators of the past pleaded for a conscious, reasoning educated motherhood, as opposed to the intuitional motherhood which trusts to "rule of thumb" the most important of all earthly (and heavenly) issues—the training of a soul. One other of the most well-defined aims of the movement is the recognition, in the school curriculum, of each girl's natural destiny as a home-maker; and domestic science—cooking, sewing, food-values, hygiene, household economics, and child-nurture—will, it is hoped, in the future be a part of every girl's education, hand-in-hand with Latin and the higher mathematics, if you like, but not superseded by them, as at present. Again, mothers' clubs are working for the awakening of the sense of the community at large to its duty and responsibility to blameless, neglected and dependent children, in the belief that no philanthropy will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses, and reduce the expense of institutions for the correction of crime. It is almost needless to add that the establishment of kindergartens in connection with all public schools is a work to which each mothers' club is pledged. But these are rather side issues, important in themselves, but growing out of the one great central aim—the working together in ever-growing sympathy and comprehension of parent and teacher in the building up of strong, pure, active character in each and every child; that the childhood of the whole state may be surrounded in the impressionable years of life with that loving, wise care that will develop good citizens, instead of law-breakers and criminals.

In this work, undefined in the school law, but felt by every teacher to be the vital necessity—the ruling motive—underlying each day's routine, the mothers' meeting will be regarded as a help rather than as an added burden to already over-laden shoulders. I am speaking now to teachers on whom the work of organization generally falls. I know that, as individual members of "the old and honorable" profession, we are expected to embody the wisdom of the sages and the virtues of the saints; to perform the duties, not only of a teacher, but of law-giver, judge, "guide, philosopher and friend," in and out of season; to keep in touch with the advanced thought of the age in science, art and literature; and to be patterns to the community at large in the discharge of our home, social and public duties; and that some of us, being only mortal, rebel at any addition to the list of obligations. Only at first, however, will mothers' meetings mean weariness of the flesh, as you are sure of meeting hearty support from a few who will take much of the arduous work of management off your hands. And you will find the increased interest you feel in your pupils, the insight the experiences of the mothers give you into the child's real life, more than compensates you for the time sacrificed. Many a problem in discipline, involving temperament and predisposition, has been solved by a five-minute chat with the mother, after perhaps weeks spent fruitlessly in studying the isolated, unenvironed child. By knowing something of the parents and home life, aid in character-forming is much simplified, as you know how and where to stimulate or to prune, to encourage or to supplement, and so round out toward perfect development. This is aside from the more direct personal interest which you feel in the child as an individual, after you have met the mother and have had a human—not an "irate parent"—interview with her.

These are but a few reasons for the establishment and support of these clubs by teachers and others interested in educational matters. Now let us look at what they are doing. The work, I am sorry to say, is far more advanced in the United States than in Canada. Not only has almost every state in the Union a state congress or assembly of mothers, but in May last the fifth annual National Congress of Mothers was held in Columbus, Ohio. At this, most interesting addresses were given by Dr. William Harris, Dr. Stanley Hall, Col. Parker and other eminent American educationalists. The large attendance, the great interest manifested in the discussions, and the prominent place given to reports of this congress in the daily papers, as well as in educational magazines, show the state of the public mind in regard to its importance. Besides sending literature on the subject to every school district, there are at present four salaried organizers of mothers' clubs in connection with the congress. So far they are sending in most gratifying reports of the success attending their work.

So much for the United States. In Eastern Canada the work is more individual, less organized. For each kindergartner to form and carry on her own "mothers' meeting" is as much a matter of course as being in school at a quarter to nine. Preparations for so doing is included in the kindergartner's course, and is a duty as imperative as her systematic child-study. One kindergartner I know is exceptionally well-placed in the best residential portion of the city, and has the enthusiastic support of a lady of intelligence, tact and leisure. Her "mothers' meetings" are times of mental refreshment, university-bred mothers discussing with zest interesting psychological problems. But she says she cannot see any real result—the children would be perfectly well brought brought up anyway. In the same city another kindergartner is working among an entirely different class of people. Poor mothers as often bring problems of how to feed and clothe as of how to train and discipline. But, though her work is hard, it is infinitely cheered by seeing, daily, tangible results in the purer, sweeter home atmosphere, the greater reverence for life in all its manifestations, and the pathetic eagerness of the parents not to hinder their children's development, even if they feel unable to help it.

Here in Victoria the work as yet is in the experimental stage, one might say. In September last the mothers of the pupils in the primary room of Spring Ridge school met and organized a "Mothers' Club," which has met regularly every two weeks since. Though originating among the mothers of the very little ones, membership is not confined to them alone; all interested in the idea are welcomed, as the discussions relate to the whole life of the child, not merely to his infancy. So far our meetings have been both interesting and profitable. Owing to considerable sickness in the district, as well as to a variety of other causes, the attendance has fluctuated, though quite a number have never missed a meeting. Every mother with whom I have come in contact has evinced a hearty sympathy and an intelligent interest in the work. We have studied a number of subjects and have had several excellent volunteer papers from members of the club. We are much indebted also to Mr. Ian St. Clair for a very valuable paper on "The Laws of Health." So far we have discussed the following subjects: "The Relation of the Home to the School"; "Obedience"; "Punishments and Rewards"; "Hygiene in the Home"; "The Christmas Spirit"; "The Ideal Mother."

Our programme for the coming six months includes: "The Formation of Habit"; "Children's Lies"; "Street Education of the Child, Good and Bad;" Kindergarten games"; "Music and Art in the Home and School as Educative Influences"; "Heredity"; "The Spiritual Training of the Child"; "The Origin of Life."

As yet it is premature to look for results. I will only speak of the increasingly free discussion at the meetings, and the visits of the parents—fathers as well as mothers—to the school. The club is slowly growing and looking for greater things in the future. We are encouraged especially by the formation of a similar club in connection with Hillside school.

CHARACTER IN MEDICINE.

There is character in Dr. Chase's Ointment—just such character that has made Dr. Chase esteemed and admired the world over. Dr. Chase's Ointment has stood the test of time and remains today the only actual cure for piles and itchin skin disease. It is the standard ointment of the world. You can rely on it just as you rely on Dr. Chase's Receip Book, because you know that it is backed by the sterling character of Dr Chase—America's Greatest Physician.

LANOLINE Toilet Preparations

"Lanoline" For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. For Delicate and Sensitive Skins

LANOLINE

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Darling Brand. From all Chemists.

Wholesale Depot:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT

Similkameen Valley Coal Company, Limited.

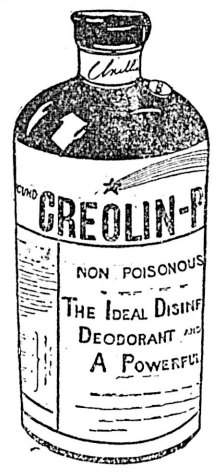
On February 15th stock in this company will be withdrawn from the market in B. C. Shares are now worth par value, $1.00.

BUY LOTS IN the Company's Townsite, ASHNOLA, in the centre of the Similkameen Coal District. They are NOW worth from $50.00 to $225.00. There is no reason why these lots should not in a few years time rise to a greater value than did Rossland and Nelson real estate in the same length of time. Fortunes were made in real estate in these places and can be made in Ashnola by buying now at bottom prices.

Call and get further information from the Company's official broker.

J. E. CHURCH, Official Broker

14 Trounce Ave. Victoria, B. C.



Kill the Germs.

Your cellar, stables, refuse heap, etc., are breeding places for the infectious particles of disease. It is in these places that smallpox, diphtheria, and other kindred diseases fester and spread. Destroy the germ life with

CREOLIN-PEARSON

Your druggist has it.

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

Sole Agents for Canada.

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Wholesale Supply Stores

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...MANUFACTURER OF...

LADIES' COSTUMES, DRESS SKIRTS, ETC.

SPECIALS

REAL ALLOA WOOLS AND KNITTING YARNS, AMAZON CLOTHS AND CRAVENETTES,

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LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC.

DAINTY DRESSES FOR Maids AND Misses

Rolled on the "VARNISHED BOARD," and name "Priestley's" stamped on selvedge of every 5 Yards.



MADE FROM.... Priestley's Serges

THEY NEVER Disappoint their Wearers, and are Always Fashionable.



A Full Line of

Player's Tobaccos Cigarettes and Cigarette Tobaccos

Retailers

Army and Navy Cigar Store

Turner, Beeton & Co.

Wholesale Agents for B. C and from Winnipeg Wes

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES BEING PAID FARMERS.

(By. W. G. Dickenson.

Hay, per ton	$10
Oats, per ton	$25
Wheat, per ton	$25
Barley, per ton	$24
Eggs, per dozen (trade)	40c
Eggs, per dozen (cash)	45c
Potatoes per ton (Fraser River)	$12
Potatoes, per ton (local)	$17

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 30.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Amalgamated Copper	75⅞
American Sugar Refining Co.	125⅜
American Sugar Refining Co., pfd	117
American Smelting & Refining Co.	48
Anaconda Mining Co.	39¼
Atchison, all paid	76½
Atchison pfd	97¾
Baltimore & Ohio	103¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	65¼
Chicago & Alton com	34⅞
Canadian Pacific Railway	113⅜
Canada Southern	88¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
Chicago & Northwestern	216½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, com	159¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	164
Continental Tobacco pfd	177½
C. C. C. & St. L.	99½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	178½
Delaware & Hudson	133
Duluth, S. S. & A.	11⅜
Duluth, S. S. & A. pfd	20¾
Kansas & Texas com	24⅛
Kansas & Texas pfd	52⅜
Louisville & Nashville	103⅞
Manhattan Elevated	135¼
Missouri Pacific	102½
Metropolitan Traction	170½
New York Central	161⅝
Lake Erie & Western	39¼
Lake Erie & Western 2nd pfd	55¼
Lake Erie & Western 1st pfd	70⅝
New York, Ontario & Western	33⅛
People's Gas	101¼
Philadelphia & Reading	55⅞
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pfd	81⅜
Philadelphia & Reading 2nd pfd	62⅜
Southern Pacific	61⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	63¼
Twin City	111¼
United States Leather com	11⅜
United States Steel com	43⅜
Union Pacific com	102¼
Union Pacific pfd	88⅜
Wabash	22¼
Wabash pfd	42¼
Western Union	91
Wisconsin Central pfd	40⅜
C. P. R. in London	116¼
Commercial Cable	166

Money on call, easy, actual transactions ranging from 2½ to 2¾ per cent; last loan, 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 and 5 per cent; sterling exchange, firm at $4.87 and $4.87¼ for demand, and at $4.84¼ and $4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83 and $4.84¾; bar silver, 55¼; Mexican dollars, 44¼; government bonds, firmer.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

New York, Jan. 30.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat—				
May	84½	84⅝	84	84
Chicago Corn—				
May	63	63⅝	62¾	63⅛
Liverpool Wheat—				
May	6s. 2d.		6s.	2½d.

Opening New York Curb, 84; Calls, 84⅜. Puts, 83⅝. Car lots received today: Minneapolis, 200; Duluth, 121; Chicago, 20.

New York, Jan. 30.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	125½	125¾	124½	125½
C., M. & St. P.	163	164¼	163	164¼
People's Gas	101½	101½	101	101¾
Manhattan	134½	135½	134½	135¼
B. R. T.	65¼	65½	65	65¼
Union Pacific	101⅝	102¼	100⅝	102¼
Atchison	75¾	76¼	75¾	76⅜
U. S. Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¼
Sou. Pacific	60¼	61⅞	60	60⅞
Mo. Pacific	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
Amal. Copper	75½	76⅝	75½	75⅞

Money loaning at 3 per cent.

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co., Ltd., 23 Broad Street.)

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Am. Canadian (Alice A.)	4	
Black Tail	12¾	12
Canadian G. F. S.	4¼	3⅝
Cariboo McKinney	33	31½
Cariboo Hydraulic	$1.20	$1.09
Centre Star	45	43½
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$88	$80
California	5	3
Deer Trail Con	3	
Fairview Corp	4¼	3¼
Golden Star	3½	2½
Golden Crown	6¼	4
Giant	5	3½
Iron Mask	24	18¾
Morrison	5	3
Mountain Lion	55	27
North Star	25	22½
Olive	8	5
Payne	31½	29
Rambler Cariboo Con	85	70
Republic	4½	3¾
Sullivan	12½	8
Virtue	22½	19
War Eagle Con	14	13¾
White Bear	2½	
Winnipeg	5	3½
Wonderful	5	3
Granby	$3.00	$2.40

TORONTO SALES.

C. G. F. S., 1,000 at 3¾.
Cariboo McKinney, 6,000 at 32.
Centre Star, 1,000 at 44.
War Eagle, 1,500 at 14, 500 at 13¾.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Winnipeg, 500, 1,000 at 5.
Centre Star, 500 at 42½, 1,000 at 43, 500 at 42¾, 1,000 at 43¼.
Cariboo McKinney, 1,000 at 32½, 500 at 33, 1,000 at 33¼.
War Eagle, 500, 500, 500 at 12½.
Rambler Cariboo, 1,000 at 84.
Black Tail, 5,000 at 12¾.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Exchange today: Wheat, Jan., 57¼ and 57⅜; May, 78⅛ and 78⅝; July, 78⅝. Corn, Jan., 60; May, 63 and 63⅛; July, 63 and 63¼; Sept., 62⅞. Oats, Jan., 43⅝; May, 44⅝; July, 38¾; Sept., 32¾.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31.—Copper, firm at 12⅝. Lead, firm at $4.10. Tin, firmer; straights, $23.90 and $24. Plates, quiet; spelter, easy.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Rosalie from the Sound: A. Mabay, P. A. Buller, A. Jensen, J. L. Dillon, Jno. A. Day, G. R. Reed, J. H. McLafferty, W. Stephen, C. H. Davidson and wife, A. T. Von Etlinger, R. Pettingill, A. Janion, H. Wilson, T. Bone, H. Jesse, W. A. Waldy, Miss Innes, Mrs. M. Ray, F. Brinker, G. Green, W. Irwine, W. J. Waldy, Miss G. Powers.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Rosalie from the Sound: O. C. Stein, Nicholas Peppas, T. N. Hibben & Co., Valo & Brooks, Weller Bros., R. Lettice, Wilson Bros., P. McQuade & Son, E. G. Prior & Co., Albion Iron Works Co., R. Baker & Son, A. R. Johnston & Co., Scott & Peden.

ON WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 30.—Today's market again showed its sympathy with Amalgamated Copper. The dealings in this stock were about twice as great as those in Sugar, and those in the two stocks combined were an overwhelming proportion of the aggregate transactions in the whole market. The speculation in Amalgamated Copper, while very active, was accompanied by much confusion of sentiment regarding the actual developments in the trade and their bearing on this security. The active and excited demand for crude copper in London this morning and apparently urgent bidding of the local metal exchange advancing quotations indicated urgent requirements in the trade. The advance in Amalgamated Copper, while apparently a logical result of these trade developments, is met by persistent representations from sources which the street regard as authorized to speak for insiders, which seemed to be designed to discourage the advance in the stocks. The representations are to the effect that the supply of metal accumulated by the Amalgamated Copper company was not only sold at the low level, but heavy contracts for future delivery are alleged to have been also made by that company before the price of the metal rallied. Speculative sentiment is much confused by these conflicting interpretations and is made weary by costly experiences during the rapid decline in this stock. The price moved irregularly today, but at a level above last night throughout. The price touched 77 at one time, which represented an entire recovery of yesterday's loss and ⅛ in addition. The net gain on the day is 1⅝. Sugar was depressed and at no time sold fully up to last night's level. This morning's published report indicated little chance for the reduction of the duties on Cuban sugar, and this affected the stock throughout. The publication of the statement of the United States Steel corporation was ignored in the dealings in those stocks. In the railroad list, Southern Pacific easily held foremost place, with a net advance of two points. The activity of this stock was associated in the minds of traders with the resumption of active trading of a leading operator after a period of illness. Its strength helped the other transcontinentals by sympathy. The increased net earnings for December of Union Pacific, following the year's increases by other corn carrying roads, was a help to the western and southern Grangers, as the effects of the corn crop shortage were expected to develop not later than December. The other movements of the day were from individual causes. Evansville and Terre Haute rose over three points on right of a merger with other north and south lines in Ohio and in Canada. Rock Island rose three points on comparatively light dealings owing to the small floating supply of the stock. The price movement generally was very narrow, but fractional net gains were the rule at the end of the day.

Classified advertisements one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A teacher of elocution and physical culture for a private class. Address A. X. Y., Colonist office. j14

MEN WANTED to learn barber trade. Only two months required. Tools donated. Wages earned while learning. Calalogue free. Moler's Barber College, San Francisco, Calif. d31

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A lady experienced in dry goods. Address J. R., Colonist office. j31

NURSE MAID WANTED—Apply in the morning, Mrs. Geo. Courtenay, 143 Cadboro Bay road. j28

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By an experienced cook, a position in a mining camp or elsewhere. Z. M., Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Position as first class waitress. Apply K., Colonist office. j31

WANTED—By young woman, situation minding children, or light housework. Address X., Colonist. j21

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. First class speed and references. Address "Stego," Colonist. j14

WANTED—FURNITURE.

WANTED—Whole or part furnishings of house for cash. Buyer, Colonist office. j29

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Person to adopt child, 3 years old. Apply 174 Pembroke street. j29

TO LOAN—$2,000 to loan on mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply P. O. Box 189. j29

WANTED—10,000 people to eat Olympia and Eastern Oysters, in all styles, at the Season Oyster House, corner Douglas and Johnson streets, and the Baltimore Oyster House, 64 Johnson street. Oysters, 40 cents a pint; $3.00 a gallon. Peter Bancroft, Proprietor. j28

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Large front room, bedroom and kitchen (furnished) at Elesmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra. 'Phone A776. j21

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 130 Michigan street. j15

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms, 90 Douglas street. "K.", Colonist. j14

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—Large double room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, in good locality, near car. Address J. N., Colonist. j28

PLEASANT, comfortable home in house of retired nurse, for invalid or maternity case. J. S., 137, Quadra street, Victoria, B. C. 'Phone 250. j25

WANTED — A few respectable gentlemen boarders, where they may enjoy home comforts, with washing done at home. No. 23 Perry Street, James Bay.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Two 5-roomed cottages at $6 per month. Apply 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge, city. j31

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished cottage, 5 rooms, (beautiful water-front), Cadboro Bay. Rent $15.00 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. j31

TO LET—Eight roomed furnished house, or part of house. Address "S.", Colonist office. j31

TO LET—Cottage, three rooms, one mile from city; garden with small fruits, good woodhouse, barn. Apply 195 Johnson street. j26

TO LET—That very desirable country residence known as "Glenora," situate at Koksilah, consisting of 160 acres of land with modern dwelling house, good barns, stables, outbuildings and orchard. Full particulars on application to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government Street.

TO LET—Two furnished cottages, five and four rooms, bath, etc., rent $6 and $9. Apply to A. Williams, 104 Yates street, or E. M. Johnson, Broughton street. j1

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Store on Yates street. Apply to Heisterman & Co. j1

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition. Rent $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS GREEN, Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, wishes to receive pupils for lessons on Piano and Theory. Terms on application. Stanley avenue. j26

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

ENGINEERS' LICENSE—Mechanics, Engineers, Firemen, Electricians, Etc.,—40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, room 582, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. j11

THE FIELD OF PROGRESS, THE NEW THOUGHT—Call it what you will. Scientific hypnotism taught personally by expert psychologist, graduate and member of the New York Institute of Science, and now is your opportunity to get a complete course. Willson Hotel, rooms 1 and 2. A class will be formed. Students are requested to call.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Good going business in Nanaimo. Owner leaving town. For particulars apply to John Thomson, Masonic Block, Nanaimo. j28

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—To the house of A. S. Thomas, (Lake District), a white and tan colley bitch. Owner can have same by applying within ten days. j31

FOUND—A ladies' muff in postoffice. Apply Wm. McKay, caretaker. j31

LOST—A gold pencil case on Douglas or Fort streets. Finder will be rewarded. Mrs. C., this office. j19

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAME RAAB, clairvoyant and locating medium, gives sittings daily at 23 View Street.

DANCING CLASSES.

BALL ROOM DANCING — Lessons given privately or in classes. Lesson nights, Monday and Thursday. Class dance every Friday evening. Private lessons to suit pupils. Address Miss Telfor, 107 Blanchard street. j5

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Thirty-five horse power boiler, cheap, at 152 Yates street. j31

FOR SALE—Mason & Risch piano, slightly used, in first class condition. Party leaving city. A bargain for cash buyer. Apply at The Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street. j30

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done, at Nangle's, the prize boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call. You won't be misled. j23

FOR SALE—Grocery and bakery business. Apply B. K., this office. j19

FOR SALE—A new line of cream, white and string braids; also new designs for silk work, at Mrs. W. H. Adams', 78 Douglas street. j16

FOR SALE—A new high grade PIANO, cheap for cash. Address "A. M.," Colonist. Piano may be seen at 39 North Park. j11

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow, $50. H. T. Oldfield, Lake District, about a mile below Stevens' Hotel. j31

FINE GERMAN CANARIES FOR SALE, at Mrs. Lang's, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs. j12

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183½ Douglas street. A postal card will find. j12

FOR SALE — White Wyandotte cockerels and Belgian hares; choice stock. E. Robinson, 16 Young Street, James Bay.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

2,400 acres, chiefly yellow cedar, $5,000. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

FOR SALE—Willows Hotel, furnished, 2 acres land, $3,400; 20-acre farm, rich bottom land, $3,000; 22½-acre farm (good) $2,500; 25-acre farm, $1,600; 12-acre farm, $1,500; 5-acre farm, $1,100; 2 excellent houses, full-sized lots, $2,750. Good milk business, 100-acre farm, for rent. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. j31

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Business or a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc.; doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Neat modern cottage, 5 rooms, bath, electric light, conservatory, etc., $1050, easy terms. New Karn Piano, good Singer Drop Head Sewing Machine, very little used; horse and buggy, good for business or family. Call or address No. 8 Labouchere street, between Cook and Vancouver streets. j29

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cottage, three rooms, near city; garden with small fruits good barn. Apply 195 Johnson street. j26

FOR SALE—On Esquimalt road, two-story house, and lot 60x130, eight rooms; also bath room, scullery and pantry, with hot and cold water, electric light. All rooms large and in first class condition, for $2300, half down, balance at 4 per cent. Address B., Colonist. j8

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$2400—7 roomed 2-story dwelling, lot 47x120. Sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$1,600 — Seven-room dwelling, with bath, etc.; good location, one minute's walk from tramcar and 12 minutes from post office; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Six-room modern dwelling, electric light, stable, and lot 30x160, centrally located, A1 neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,050—Nice cottage, with bath, etc., facing south, centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,900 — Full-sized lot and seven-roomed cottage, 10 minutes from post office; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure; cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Ten-roomed modern dwelling (very central); must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$2,000—Large corner lot, two-story dwelling and good stable, centrally located, cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance, situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,050—Nice five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., well situated. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Full-sized lot, with two houses, in the heart of the city; a good speculation. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,800—Two full-sized lots with good house; very central; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$2,200—Good six-room cottage, near Dallas road; nice view of the Straits; modern conveniences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

$3,750—Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only 10 minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,300—Seven-roomed dwelling, modern in every respect; good stable and outhouses; lot 54x159; very convenient to town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—A choice of two cottages, almost new, five rooms; rented at $9 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,600—Modern eight-room dwelling, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; beautiful view; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800—Pretty cottage, corner lot, good garden and lot 55x120, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,200—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100 — Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two 5-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$1,800 — Five-roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and out-buildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,450—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,600—New six-roomed cottage, with four lots, out-buildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

WEST END.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-roomed cottage, well situated, one acre of ground, stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—Seven roomed modern dwelling, well situated, over two acres of land, large frontage on road and water. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,800 — Esquimalt Road — Seven roomed modern cottage, electric light, one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$3,000 — Six-roomed dwelling, two acres under cultivation, stable, orchard, lawn, etc.; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

EIGHT FULL-SIZED LOTS, well situated and very central. Must be sold at an early date. Any reasonable offers will be submitted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$200—Corner lot, Fernwood Road, 64x134. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$300—Good lot on Johnson street, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$4,800—Full sized lot on Yates street, just above Douglas, A1 locality for doctor's office and residence. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$2,500—Half lot, very central and in good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$700—Very nice full sized lot on Humbolt St., near Park Road, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—Two water-front lots, Head Street, for half value. W. K. R., P.O. Box 652.

$525 will purchase 2½ full-sized lots in the West End, one minute from the tram; all cleared and ready for building upon. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$400—Many nice lots in James Bay and other good localities at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$650—Lot on Vancouver Street, near Richardson; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Almost an acre of cleared ground in the centre of the city (cheapest in the city). Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Two lots in James Bay, 10 minutes from post office, $500 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful building site, commanding fine view of the Straits (three lots), for $1,600. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two acres of ground fronting on Esquimalt Road, well located. Must be sold to close an estate; only $1,400. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY—Several nice building lots in a good locality, from $400 upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

VICTORIA WEST—Several good lots, from $200 to $600 each. Apply 40 Government Street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHEAP ACREAGE—Over 3,200 acres, at $1.60 per acre, on Pender Island, nine miles from Sidney Station. Steamboat runs in connection with V. & S. Railway. An abundance of good timber. Excellent hunting grounds. This is the cheapest property on the market. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

BUSINESS LOTS—A number of good lots, centrally located, cheap. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook Street; find building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP BUSINESS LOTS.

$850—Three lots at this price, well located for factory purposes, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,000—Two large lots at this price, close to Douglas Street, suitable for business or residences; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,800—Full-sized lot on Yates Street, close to Douglas, suitable for any business. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

OKANAGAN VALLEY—160 acres near Enderby, suitable for fruit and grain; partly cleared; permanent stream of water; $1,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$3,700—22½ acres, seven miles from Victoria; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard of 200 bearing trees); six-room cottage, with bath, etc.; barns and outhouses; all fenced. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$17,000—Over 500 acres, within six miles of Victoria; 100 acres under cultivation; many good buildings, orchard, streams, etc.; liberal terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK, 3½ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

METCHOSIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; $10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc.—two at $1,600, one at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ROSS BAY — Nine acres; good soil and ready for cultivation; fine site; commands view of Straits; cheap. Apply 45 Government Street.

CHEAP ACREAGE—160 acres for $225. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

700 acres, 3½ miles from the city; about one-third under cultivation; soil rich black loam; average price per acre, $50; will sell in 50-acre lots; the cheapest and one of the best farms on the Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

260 ACRES, partly under cultivation, orchard, modern ten-roomed dwelling, stable, chicken house, etc; commands one of the finest views in the province. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST SOOKE—178 acres, good buildings and furnished house; large frontage on harbor; 100 bearing fruit trees; partly cleared and under cultivation; 70 acres fenced, balance lightly timbered; handy to school house; owner leaving for England; price $2,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan, 250 acres; modern eleven-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc., or will subdivide to suit purchaser. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile); 200 acres, 35 under cultivation, 100 cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage; good six-roomed modern dwelling, barns, out-houses, etc.; 35 acres under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; $6,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven-room house, good barns, etc., orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

MANY OTHER FARMS in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE, 88½ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Corner Johnson and Government streets.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS — For prices, etc., write A. H. Wallbridge, Sales Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits and cakes.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in harware, iron, pipe, fitting and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

WATSON & McGREGOR—Hardware, stoves, ranges and household furnishings; plumbing and gasfitting. No. 99 Johnson Street. Tel. 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED — Corner Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

EXCAHNGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Some city property for 122½ acres fine land in town of Comox. Apply James Townley, Rice Mill Building, 64 Store Street.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given; job work, etc. Tel. 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B371.

J. P. BURGESS — Carpenter work of all kinds; repairs. Telephone 105.

INDIAN CURIOS.

INDIAN BASKETS AND CURIOS—Thousands of them cheap from the Indian Trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, between Broad and Government street. Store closes at 7 o'clock every night. j8

NEWS AGENCY.

GEORGE MARSDEN—News agent, corner of Government and Yates streets. P. O. Box 528. Magazines, local and foreign papers kept.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES — General scavenger; yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 185. House, 236 Yates Street.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger. Teamster and wood dealer; building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery Street. Telephone 184.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS — Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 114½ Yates Street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established. Country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall 2nd Monday in each month. F. Allett, Master; W. Wallace, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP, No. 52, C. O. W. O. W.—Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W. Jackson, Clerk.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocees, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. 'Phone 360b.

TAILORING.

THE FUJI COMPANY. Japanese Merchant Tailor, 156 Government street, makes the suit of clothes to order for ladies and gentlemen cheaper than ever. Keeps best tailors as ladies' clothes makers. j31

VICTORIA TAILORING PARLORS — No. 88 Douglas Street. Union labor only.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE — Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke Street, near Government.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

MESSENGER SERVICE

B. C. DIST. TEL. & DELIV. CO., LTD.—74 Douglas Street; E. J. Tennant, manager. Telephone 409 for any work requiring a messenger boy

PAWNBROKERS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds, old gold and silver. A. A. Aaronson, corner Broad and Johnson streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first-class real securities. Apply to Tuppers, Peters & Griffin, Bastion Street, Victoria.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. No. 150 Government Street.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, ETC.

JOSEPH SEARS—91 and 93 Yates Street. Painter, paperhanger, etc. 'Phone 742B.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

SEATTLE.

HOTEL BUTLER — The best and most popular house in Seattle. European plan. Centrally located. Terms reasonable. Hamm & Schmitz, proprietors.

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL — Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

VANCOUVER.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms; first class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMER

Choice Acreage Suburban Lots For Sale.

Eight and three-quarter acres, situate on the Victoria Arm. This is close to the Railway, and has about an acre of rock on it, the balance being good land. Price $100 per acre.

Ten acres (nearly) on the Burnside and Saanich Cross Roads, also with an entrance from the Carey Road. This is a good piece of property, and is for sale very cheap. Price $850.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 30.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.



The pressure has slightly increased today in this section and a moderate high area overlies the North Pacific States. The weather generally has been warmer west of the ranges. Light rain has fallen on the California coast and light snow on the higher levels in Eastern Oregon and Washington. In the Northwest fair and cold weather continues.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	30	39
New Westminster	16	34
Kamloops	14	20
Barkerville	10	14
Calgary	2	4
Winnipeg	..	—8
Portland, Ore.	22	30
San Francisco	38	50

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, not much change in temperature, partly cloudy with possibly rain tonight or Saturday.

Lower Mainland: Light winds, mostly fair and moderately cold.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	32 Mean	34
Noon	35 Highest	39
5 p.m.	37 Lowest	30

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 8 miles north.
Noon ..... 4 miles north.
5 p.m. ..... Calm.

Rain and melted snow—.05 inch.
Sunshine—7 hours 12 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.072
Corrected 30.111

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.14

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of January, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	W.	..1 15	4.2	8 04	8.7	16 40	4.8	21 32	5.6
2	Th	..1 46	5.1	8 34	8.7	17 34	4.1		
3	F.	..		9 05	8.8	18 12	3.5		
4	Sa	..		9 38	8.8	18 43	3.1		
5	S.	..		10 13	8.9			19 12	2.6
6	M.	..4 40	7.7	5 30	7.7	10 51	8.9	19 40	2.3
7	Tu	..5 25	7.9	6 36	7.9	11 27	8.9	20 07	2.0
8	W	..5 58	8.1	7 29	8.0	12 01	8.9	20 35	1.7
9	Th	..6 24	8.1	8 19	8.0	12 33	8.9	21 06	1.6
0	F.	..6 40	8.1	9 08	7.9	13 06	8.7	21 40	1.7
1	Sa	..6 48	8.0	9 58	7.7	13 42	8.4	22 17	1.9
2	S.	...6 33	8.0	10 50	7.4	14 23	8.0	22 56	2.3
3	M.	..6 89	8.1	11 46	6.9	15 14	7.5	23 37	2.9
14	Tu	..6 56	8.3	12 51	6.4	16 50	6.8	.....	
15	W.	..0 19	3.6	7 19	8.5	14 00	5.6	19 06	6.2
16	Th	..0 58	4.4	7 45	8.7	15 08	4.7	21 27	5.9
17	F	...1 36	5.3	0 14	0.0			16 00	3.8
18	Sa	..0 06	6.2	2 24	6.1	8 47	0.3	17 04	3.0
19	S.	...2 30	6.8	3 25	6.8	9 25	0.5	17 52	2.2
20	M.	..3 21	7.4	4.36	7.3	10 00	0.6	18 35	1.5
21	Tu	..3 57	7.8	5 49	7.6	10 50	0.7	19 16	1.1
22	W	..4 27	8.0	6 53	7.6	11 51	0.6	19 56	0.9
23	Th	..4 48	8.1	7 51	7.5	12 44	0.4	20 35	1.0
24	F.	..5 02	8.1	8 45	7.1	13 38	0.0	21 13	1.3
25	Sa	..5 11	8.1	9 39	6.8	14 33	8.5	21 52	1.9
26	S.	..5 24	8.2	10 35	6.4	15 30	7.9	22 32	2.6
27	M.	..5 41	8.3	11 34	5.9	16 33	7.1	23 13	3.4
28	Tu	..6 03	8.4	12 38	5.5	17 51	6.5	23 52	4.2
29	W.	..6 31	8.5	13 51	5.0	19 36	6.0	.....	
30	Th	..0 29	5.0	7 04	8.6	15 09	4.5	22 54	5.8
31	F.	..1 03	5.8	7 38	8.6	16 20	4.0	.....	

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE CONTEST.

Sir,—"Scrutator's" effusions to the Times would call for comment were it not that played-out volcanoes, even political ones, often rumble and growl for years after their power to do and damage has passed away. But to the editorial comments in last evening's paper upon the Premier's appeal to Ottawa for justice, I think at least nine-tenths of the Liberals of this city will take very great exception. The Times accuses the Premier of issuing his appeal in order to influence the electorate against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, yet Mr. Dunsmuir contributed as largely to the Liberal success as did Senator Templeman. The Times endeavors by attributing to Mr. Dunsmuir motives so far fetched as to be ridiculous to consolidate Liberal sentiment in favor of its pet, Mr. E. V. Bodwell. Where was this gentleman during the campaign? He was much in evidence on the evening of victory. Fortunately for Mr. Dunsmuir and eighty per cent of the Liberal party in this city, Mr. Geo. Riley, M. P. elect, will not forget the friends of Mr. George Riley. He has not, like some politicians, eliminated from his lexicon of life, the word gratitude. LIBERAL.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Sir,—I see by your report of the proceedings of the School Board at its last meeting that the chairman protested against certain statements contained in my letter to you of recent date, characterizing such statements as uncalled for and incorrect, and stating that there was no foundation for the charge that the members of the board or the adjudicator knew the names of competitors before awarding premiums for plans submitted in the High School competition, while Trustee Jay expressed his annoyance that I should have adopted such a course, especially after the city superintendent had explained matters to me.

I challenge the chairman, or any of the late trustees to prove the incorrectness of any statement contained in my letter, in the abstract. I may have been misled by the publishing of the expert's report in stating that the expert had a knowledge of the competitors' names, but I still maintain that the trustees, or at least the chairman, did know to whom the plans belonged before they accepted the design placed third by the expert, and the chairman in a moment of anger, admitted it to a gentleman whose word is just as reliable to me as that of the chairman.

But it is not a question of interest to the public whether the chairman or the School Board as a body did do an unfair thing to a fellow citizen, but what does interest taxpayers is the question why public money was squandered; and why plans placed 1st and 2nd were passed over in favor of those placed 3rd, although No. 3 was a much more expensive design than No. 2. If the board had no personal feeling, and did not know to whom design No. 18 belonged, what explanation have they to offer for accepting design placed 3rd, estimated to cost some $26,000 odd, instead of No. 18, placed second by the expert and estimated by him to cost some $2,000 less?

THOMAS HOOPER.

Rev. Philip M. Kerridge of Providence, R. I., has accepted the invitation of Bishop Potter to become vicar of the Pro-Cathedral, New York, as successor to Rev. Robert L. Paddock.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

W. T. HARDAKER

THE AUCTIONEER

Owing to the rush in sale of Rubber Clothing, sale of Furniture is postponed to Friday, Feb. 7.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

WHY THEY DID NOT GET THERE

An Incident in the History of Travel on the Sooke Lake Road.

Victorians are a sport-loving people, and generally enjoy their holidays in outdoor excursions and amusements, and these outings and pastimes often vary considerably in their nature. Some citizens, after spending five-and-a-half days of the week at the dull cares of business, delight to enjoy their Saturday afternoons in participating in or watching the games played by the younger generation; while there are others who prefer to get away from the madding throng, to leave the city with its every day routine far behind, to get out into the forest primeval, and drinking in great draughts of fresh, pine-scented air, and "other stuff," to forget the work-a-day world and its cares for the nonce.

Of this latter class are our friends of the story. Saturday afternoon, a week or two after the great Xmas storm, the two heroes decided to make the trip to Sooke lake; and drawn by a pair of mettlesome horses, and accompanied by a joyous loud-mouthed dog, their journey was soon begun. For a time all went merry as a babbling brook, and while some evidences of the late storm were noticed as they passed swiftly by, nothing of any moment occurred until well on past Goldstream hotel, when they came to a "few" windfalls. First one tree, then another, and then dozens, all beautifully laid across their path, but well-ground axes, a sharp saw and willing hands made quick work of them, and our friends laughed at the storm's efforts and pushed bravely on. But by-and-bye the trees got larger and more frequent, and the jokes and jibes gradually gave place to other more expressive words and quotations. At last they came across a big fellow, a magnificent cedar, seven or eight feet in diameter, stretched directly across the road, which barred their way completely. There was nothing else for it, but to do unto him as they had done unto others, and at it they went. The weather being mild, overcoats and coats were laid aside at the beginning, but after 30 or 40 minutes hard work their hearts grew sick and heavy as they commenced to realize the herculean task before them. However, with courage worthy of a better cause they kept at it, merely pausing from time to time to wipe their dripping brows, or to discard an article of wearing apparel, now a sweater and then a shirt or two, until like two Roman gladiators of old they struggled on in almost nature's attire. As the log was too heavy to roll out of the way, excepting in very small sections, great pains were taken to saw a piece out just sufficiently wide to allow the rig to pass through. All was eventually accomplished, and as the "Right Bower" ,mounted the driver's seat, and prepared to guide the horses through the cut-out, the "Duke" asked if he thought he could manage it now. Bob, or rather, excuse the slip, we mean the "Right Bower," said he thought he could get through all right, and chirping to the horses, the impatient steeds bounded forward. When, alas, the axle boxes caught in the projecting ends of the tree and jammed last, and the whiffletrees and pole irons broke.

Our heroes were too exhausted by their recent efforts to do or say much just at first, so calling a truce, they paused for a brief breathing spell. The last rays of the setting sun withdrew behind the rugged crags of the western hills, the gentle shades of evening gradually gathered on the scene, the birds sought their places of rest for the night, and soon over all brooded the calm and peaceful silence of nature at rest. Suddenly, accompanied by a sulphurous odor and flashes of pale blue fire, the stillness of the night was broken into by voices which, filled with pent-up emotion, strove, in the most expressive language at their command, to give utterance to the grief which surcharged their hearts. So forcible and comprehensive was the double dissertation on the past, present and future of whiffletrees, pole-irons, and windfalls in particular, that the rivulet turned in its bed, and any 'longshoreman hearing the masterly way in which these voices handled the situation, would turn green with envy. However, lamentations didn't help our friends any, and the only thing to do was to "go way back and sit down," and they did. Beneath the boughs of a lordly tree, with the blue ethereal sky of heaven for their canopy, and the frosts of January as their coverlet, they spent the night. As the first rays of the Sunday morning sun appeared above the neighboring hill top, the Duke turning uneasily in his troubled slumber, and rolling closer to the scattered embers of the dying fire, murmured, "And this for sport; never, never again."

* * *

We refrain from mentioning these gentlemen's names. However, in passing, we may state that they have not again attempted to reach Sooke lake since the above eventful trip, and we learn on good authority that they are now seriously thinking of either becoming respectable church-going citizens, or of joining the local Golf club.

Fortify the system against disease by purifying and enriching the blood—In other words, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

U. S. CENSUS.

Bill Passed to Make Bureau Permanent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The House today passed the bill for the creation of a permanent census bureau. The friends of the Civil Service law who were opposed to making the employees of the bureau eligible for transfer or retention, were overwhelmingly defeated. By the terms of the bill, the permanent organization will succeed the present temporary organization, July 1, 1902, and all employees on the rolls on the date of the passage of the act will become eligible for transfer to other departments or retention in the permanent organization. The bill also provides for a manufacturing census in 1905, and for the collection of certain special statistics annually. Early in the session a bill was passed for the protection of the lives of the miners in the territories.

Our honor is something that is hurt when we get found out.

Along the Waterfront

Last of Sealing Fleet Ready to Sail—"Red Rock" Re-Insured.

Fifty Per Cent. Quoted By London Underwriters on Salmon Ship.

The sealing schooner Libbie cleared yesterday for her coast cruise and will sail this morning in command of Capt. W. Delouchrey. Today the Carlotta G. Cox will be made ready, with Capt. Lavender in command, and she may be the last of the fleet. The Carlotta G. Cox will be the 36th vessel of the fleet to sail this spring, of which fleet several schooners will go across to Japan before returning. The fleet sent out last season included 41 all told, or 39, not including the two Indian vessels, the Annie and Fisher Maid, of the West Coast, to which sealing licenses were granted. The fleet which had been despatched at this date last year was similar in number to that sent out this season. Two other vessels were despatched sealing in February, two in March and two in June, when they went across to the Copper islands. The fleet sent out in 1900 numbered 38, in 1899 29, and 38 in 1898.

The schooner City of San Diego was reported a few days ago, having put in to Monterey to secure a cook. She had secured 50 skins. The City of San Diego was the first vessel of the fleet to sail and is the first to report. The fact that she has been reported will clear up the apprehension entertained in some quarters for the schooner, which sailed from Victoria just before the big gale of December 3. The finding of the nameboard which drifted from the upturned derelict which for the past two weeks has been battering to pieces at Cape Beale, with the letter "O," seemingly the final letter of a name, alone distinguishable, added to the fear that some held for the vessel, and the report from Monterey is, therefore, hailed with satisfaction, for although it was generally regarded heretofore that the schooner was safe, there was some anxiety for her.

The hatch combing which drifted ashore from the West Coast wreck bore the letters "L. Paint 75 tons." The only vessel in the sealing fleet of 75 tons is the Hatzic, and she was in port at the time the wreck was reported, and there is no fear that the wreck is that of a sealing schooner, for she has been generally identified as a lumber schooner.

AT FIFTY PER CENT.

Reinsurance Quoted at a High Rate on the Red Rock in London.

The Red Rock is quoted for reinsurance by the underwriters in London, England, at 50 per cent. This information has been received by a Vancouver marine insurance broker in answer to a cable sent by him to London on the receipt of the news first published in the Colonist of the finding of the lifebuoy and some cases of salmon from the Red Rock at Clayoquot. The message from England further reported that while the figure quoted is nominal no underwriting had been done up to Wednesday. It is hardly likely that the reinsurance will be quoted so high on the salmon ship for any length of time unless news of further discoveries of wreckage from the salmon carrier is received. The Red Rock left for London with her 80,164 cases of salmon on November 29 and four days later the destructive gale occurred which sank the Matteawan, the upturned schooner now ashore at Beale and caused other damage.

The fact that the reinsurance of the salmon ship has been posted so high at its initial posting is taken to indicate that insurance men are none too eager to accept risks on vessels known to have been in the storms which have resulted in so many calamities. However, if no other wreckage than the life buoy bearing the ship's name, the few cases of salmon, some hard wood stanchions, and cabin doors, is found, the possibilities are that the price will fall.

The Red Rock is a vessel of similar model to the Ardnamurchan, although owned by a different firm. The fluctuations of the quotations of the reinsurance on the Ardnamurchan as a result of the finding of her salmon on the Oregon coast, are well remembered, and some of the speculators in Victoria and Vancouver who took chances, especially those who took a share when the price stood at 90 per cent., made considerable money. The quantity of salmon found with marks showing that it came from the Ardnamurchan was calculated to be much more alarming than the finds made within the last few days at Clayoquot, and the Ardnamurchan eventually reached port safely, and reported having jettisoned 500 cases. The chances of the safety of the Red Rock seem greater than those of the Ardnamurchan.

HILL'S BIG LINERS.

Each Will Have a Gross Tonnage of 21,000 Tons.

Much interest is being aroused among shipbuilders and owners by the big steel freight and passenger steamers now building for the Great Northern, at New London, Conn., for service between Seattle and Victoria and the ports of China and Japan.

The vessels embody the highest art in their design and construction and are attracting attention of ship builders and ship owners all over the world. According to the Commercial West, these vessels will be each 630 feet long, 73½ feet extreme beam, and 56 feet depth, and have a gross tonnage of about 21,000 tons. They will have an extreme load displacement of about 38,000 tons and will be constructed of the best steel material.

The amount of steel required in the construction of these vessels complete will aggregate fully 28,000 tons, including about 4,500,000 rivets and 40 miles of wire in the installation of their electrical equipment.

Vessels have often to make voyages without a sufficient cargo, and for safety "take in" ballast, but with a double bottom all that is required to be done is to admit sea water without money and without price. These new vessels are of the double bottom type.

There are five continuous decks from stem to stern, all of steel, as follows, beginning at the bottom: Orlop, Lower, Tween, Main and Upper. Below the main deck the cargo is carried, and on the main deck are accommodations for second and third class passengers, steerage passengers, and live stock, as also some cargo.

Above the upper deck are three midship decks for first class passengers, making eight decks in all, including bridge deck. The dining saloon is on the upper deck; the library and ladies' saloon, promenade deck and smoking room are on the boat deck, while the captain has his cabin and chart house on the bridge deck.

The passenger accommodations are all midships and first class in every respect; large, well lighted, and well ventilated. The staterooms are a special feature of attraction. All the accommodations of a first class hotel will be found on board these vessels, including extensive electrical appliances for lighting, heating, fans and power.

These ships are the only vessels that will handle their cargo by electric power. It is interesting to note that all the auxiliaries in these vessels include practically all the machinery outside of the propelling machinery and will be electrically operated.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Auction Sales

— BY THE —

CUTHBERT, BROWNE

COMPANY, LTD.

The LEADING AUCTIONEERS

On an Early Date

Valuable Household Furniture, and Effects.

Particulars later. Auction sales arranged at a moment's notice on commission. Prompt settlements; cash advanced; furnished houses bought for spot cash. Telephone 683.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.

MARINE NOTES.

Another wreck is reported. The schooner Marietta returned to San Francisco on Wednesday having been unable to reach Suislaw river, her destination, on account of the storm. While off the mouth of the Suislaw river the Marietta sighted the schooner Nettie Sundborg, with both masts gone and bottom up, that vessel having capsized while crossing the bar. Captain Larson and the crew of the Nettie Sundborg were saved, however.

The ship Elizabeth Nicholson, which has been delayed at Vancouver awaiting a tug, was towed to the Royal Roads last night. While she was lying at Vancouver with a cargo of lumber on board for Shanghai, her crew skipped out, and she had a slim complement when she arrived in the Roads. A crew will be secured here for the lumber ship, and she will sail on Monday for Shanghai with lumber loaded on her owners account. The bark Bankburn, the last of the salmon fleet, is expected to arrive from the Fraser with her cargo on board on Monday, and when she has secured her crew here, she will be towed to sea.

Steamer Olympia, which sailed from Yokohama on January 24, is due here on February 8. The Empress of China left Yokohama on the same date, and is due to arrive on the 5th February.

Tug Tacoma arrived at the Outer wharf yesterday morning. She came for orders, which had not been received last night.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

A Special Report on the Mining Methods and Auriferous Deposits.

A special Ottawa despatch in the Montreal Herald dated January 24, says: Henry A. Miers, professor of mineralogy in the University of Oxford, in an official report to the Minister of the Interior, gives his impressions of a visit to the Yukon gold fields along with Prof. A. P. Coleman, of Toronto university, last summer. The principal object of their visit was to study the mining methods and the auriferous deposits of the Klondike district. Mr. Miers deals with the creek and bench claims, the quartz ledges, stone-thawing and fire-setting, steam-thawing, pulsometer-thawing, self-dumping buckets, dredging, hillside and bench claims, and shows that the conditions under which gold is produced in the Klondike have changed very materially and are changing.

Prof. Miers, referring to mining in the future of Dawson, says: "Machinery and organized labor are being introduced, and the camp is no longer a placer camp for the poor man. In fact, ordinary placer mining can only be seen now in some of the low bench claims on Dominion and Bonanza creeks, where the conditions are so favorable that the gravel can, I believe, be worked as low as half a cent to the pan. With more economical methods, employed on a large scale, ground should be profitably worked which has not been rich enough for the early miner. There is always a sense of insecurity about a placer mining region, and I have found outside the country a somewhat widespread impression that the Yukon Territory has seen its best days, and will not long continue to be productive. I must confess that I shared this impression before visiting Dawson. A short stay in the country is, however, sufficient to convince a visitor that, even putting on one side the possibility of quartz mining, many of the properties now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, and that a comparatively small portion of even Klondike district has been worked out.

"It may well be that the extravagantly rich deposits are exhausted, and that no second stretch of 3½ miles upon a single creek will ever again produce from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in gold. Yet even when the Klondike district is exhausted there remains the whole Yukon territory, which is certainly auriferous over considerable areas. The territory has been very imperfectly prospected, and prospecting is very difficult on account of the vegetation. There is no reason why it should not ultimately yield other remunerative gold fields when the country has been opened up.

"Other resources are gradually revealing themselves. Very fair coal is mined at Cliff creek, about 55 miles below Dawson, and has been traced from that point to Rock creek, on the Klondike, and possibly much further to the east. The coal mined on the Yukon, four miles above Five Finger Rapids, is said to be even better. A considerable amount of placer copper evidently exists up the White river, where it is said to be used by the Indians as bullets, and copper ores are reported from various localities, notable "bornite," etc., from the neighborhood of White Horse. Meanwhile there is an opening for honest, determined and industrious men who will confront the usual conditions of the country and be prepared to live and work economically."

KILLED IN WAR EAGLE.

Peter B. Holcomb Falls Down the Mine Shaft.

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 30.—Peter B. Holcomb was killed this afternoon in the main shaft of the War Eagle mine, where he was employed as ropeman. The body was discovered by the mine foreman. It is believed Holcomb lost his footing while working about the guide rollers. He was badly crushed about the head and shoulders. Deceased was 35 years of age, unmarried, a native of Lambertville, New Jersey, and a member of Lone Pine, Nebraska, Masonic lodge. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Maria von Bunsen relates in the Berlin National Zeitung a pathetic incident regarding the Empress Frederick. She was driving with her one fine morning at Ventimiglia, when the Empress suddenly startled her with the world: "Promise me not to tell any one—I have a fatal malady. I have told my mother, but none of my children know it. I do not want them to know it, now; I want them to enjoy life."

Mrs. William Gregory, wife of the late Governor Gregory of Rhode Island, has become the incorporate head of the milbusiness which the governor conducted for a great many years in a most successful manner.

There is but one Huguenot church in existence in America, and that is a quaint old church in Charleston, S. C. In the belfry of old St. Philip's church in the same city is a beacon light to guide the sailors in the harbor.

Eczema's Itch Is Torture.

The Most Exasperating of All Skin Diseases—The Most Difficult to Cure—Dr. Chase's Ointment Proven to be an Effective Treatment.

Eczema's itch is torture, the skin seems on fire with the burning, stinging humor; at times it becomes almost unbearable, and in desperation you could tear the skin to pieces. You dare not exercise for fear of aggravating the itching, neither can you sleep, for no sooner does the body become warm than the trouble begins, and instead of restful, refreshing sleep, it is scratch, scratch all night long. There is scarcely a moment's respite from this maddening malady at any time. Of course you have tried nearly all the washes, salves, lotions and medicated soaps, but like thousands of others have been disappointed and disgusted.

Mrs. Ann McDonald, Kingsville, Ont., writes:—"For about three years I was a dreadful sufferer from Eczema. At times the patches of raw, flaming flesh would extend from my waist to my neck and from the knees to the ankles. The intense itching almost drove me crazy and though I tried all the local physicians, they could not even relieve the suffering. The flesh would crack open, and I don't believe anyone ever suffered more than I did.

"I was told of Dr. Chase's Ointment but did not believe that it could help me. After the fifth application of this preparation I began to feel the benefit of its soothing, healing effects, and now attribute a cure to the persistent use of this wonderful remedy. It is truly worth its weight in gold and I never tire of recommending it to other sufferers.

You may be skeptical regarding the ability of Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure you. Most people are, after trying in vain to get relief from a host of remedies, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will not disappoint you. Will you be surprised at the marvellous control which it has over all itching, burning inflammation of the skin, and the wonderful healing powers which it possesses. It takes time to thoroughly cure eczema, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will do it. You will find relief after a few applications, and gradually and naturally the cure will follow. Besides being a positive cure for eczema, Dr. Chase's Ointment comes useful in a hundred ways in every home for every form of skin irritation and eruption, chapped skin and chilblains. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Appraiser, Real Estate and Commission Agent.

City Auction Mart 58 BROAD ST.

House Furniture Bought Outright for Cash.
RESIDENTIAL SALES A SPECIALTY.
Will fill appointments in the city or country.

SALES WEEKLY

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DUNCANS, B. C.

Single and Double Rigs on Short Notice.

Mt. Sicker Stage

Tuesdays and Friday's From Duncans.

Osborne Bay Stage

From Westholm on Saturdays and Sunday's returning same evening connecting with train.

New Vancouver Coal Co

LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Samuel M. Robins, Superintendent

Coal Mined by White Labor

New Wellington Coal

Sack or Lump .. $6.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the City Limits.

KINGHAM & CO.

34 Broad St., corner Trounce Alley. Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St. Telephone Calls — Wharf, 647. Office, 694.

MONEY

To loan in sums from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars, on approved security at lowest rates.

A. W. JONES,
Financial Agent

28 FORT STREET, - - VICTORIA, B.C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE

Effective Tuesday, January 21st., 1902.

S.S. CITY OF NANAIMO

LEAVES VICTORIA—Tuesday, 6 a. m., for Nanaimo, calling at North Saanich, Cowichan, Musgraves, Burgoyne, Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis and Gabriola.

LEAVES NANAIMO—3 p. m., for Union Wharf and Comox direct.

LEAVES COMOX and Union Wharf, Wednesday, 12 noon, for Nanaimo and way ports.

LEAVES NANAIMO—Thursday, 7 a. m., for Comox and way ports.

LEAVES COMOX—Friday, 7 a. m., for Nanaimo direct.

LEAVES NANAIMO—Friday 2 p. m., for Victoria, calling at Gabriola, Fernwood, Ganges, Fulford and North Saanich.

LEAVES VICTORIA—Saturday, 7 a. m., for Island ports, calling at North Saanich, Cowichan, Musgraves, Burgoyne, Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis, Fernwood, Ganges and Fulford, (returning to Victoria same day), when freight or passengers offer.

Special arrangements can be made for steamer to call at other ports than those above mentioned when sufficient business is offered.

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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HULL, CANADA

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Papers, Tubs, Pails, Washboards, Candy Pails, Jam Pails, Matches.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT.

"COAL MINES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1901."

Provincial Secretary's Office,
17th January, 1902.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of 1 Edward VII, chapter 36, has been pleased to constitute a Board of Examiners at the undermentioned Coal Mines, namely:

Nanaimo, represented by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited.

Wellington (Extension), represented by the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited.

Comox, represented by the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited.

Coal Creek, represented by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Michel, represented by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Morrissey, represented by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been further pleased to appoint the following persons to be Members of the Board of Examiners at the Coal Mine written opposite their respective names, namely:

Joseph Phrys Planta, of Nanaimo, Esquire, Nanaimo Mine.

John Cunliffe, of Extension, Esquire, Wellington (Extension) Mine.

William Johnston, of Comox, Esquire, Comox Mine.

William Barton, of Fernie, Esquire, Coal Creek Mine.

Evan Evans, of Michel, Esquire, Michel Mine.

Wm. Stainsby, of Morrissey, Esquire, Morrissey Mine.

NOTICE.

A Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden in the Court House, at the City of Victoria, on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1902.

By Command.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 23rd January, 1902.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 26 Yates street, Victoria, at a rate on the dollar up to 12 noon on the

31st January Next,

For the purchase en bloc or in lots, of the Stock in Trade of

Thomas Earle, Wholesale Grocer, Victoria, B.C.

The stock is well assorted and up to date. Full particulars may be had on application to the Assignee.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Anyone contemplating going into a similar business in Victoria, could acquire a suitable building, erected in 1900, and recently occupied by Thomas Earle.

ARTHUR ROBERTSON,
Assignee.

John Colbert

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.

No. 4 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 552. P. O. Box 545.

Fancy Silk Goods

Lacquered and Porcelain Wares. Greatest reduction in prices. New goods just come in.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St. near Victoria Hotel.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.

Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

Dated at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, will expire on the first day of March, 1902.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 13th day of March, 1902.

Reports from committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of March, 1902.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated with in the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits, for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of January, 1902, viz:

Area 1.—All that portion of Princess Royal Island which lies to the north of Blind Passage, extending between the Princess Royal Cannery and Laredo Sound or Channel.

Area 2.—On the stream north of Fisherman's Cove, Ursula Channel, one parcel one mile by eight miles.

Areas 3 and 4.—On Klekane Inlet, two parcels one mile by one mile and a half miles each.

Area 5.—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one mile by two miles.

Area 6.—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 7.—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 8.—Sarah Island, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 9.—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile by five miles, on south end.

Area 10.—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one mile by one mile.

Area 11.—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, one mile by one mile each.

Area 12.—On bay near Paisley Point, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 13.—On Kildalla Arm and River, one parcel, one mile by four miles.

Area 14.—A belt of land one mile in width on each side of Gardener Canal and the Kitlan (or Kitlobe) River, for a distance of 10 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 13th January, 1902.